

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

182. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JULY 1. 1865

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

letter has been published, in Galignani's Paris paper, which is commonly attributed to the wife of General Lee, in which the writer, speaking of the unequal results of the four years' hardships and sufferings of the Confederates, says "the sad truth is, our people got tired of the war, and proved unworthy of the noble blood that had been shed for their liberty." This general weariness of the war is manifested by the continual applications for pardon from the prominent officers of the late Confederate army, and the best guarantee that the U. S. government has to reason to fear further trouble from any lingering party of disaffection. Even the South Carolinians are ready to swallow their mortification, and seek for compensation of their wounded pride in obtaining a share of the substantial benefits of peace. In this view a delegation of the "semi-subdued" every class "have visited Washington, asking that their State may be placed upon the same footing as the other "wayward sisters," and that a provost-marshal Governor may be appointed. They are tired of the existing state of anarchy, and wish for the restoration of civil authority. They find that they are

of negro suffrage at the South. The anti-slavery men boast that they have destroyed the old Whig and Democratic parties, and that they intend to crush any party or any man who stands up against the universal enfranchisement of the country. Johnson is reminded that Lincoln took position at first against emancipation, but had to back down, and the President is informed that he will be obliged to do the same, or throw himself into the arms of the copperheads.—The object of giving the negro a vote, is supposed to be a desire to secure the election of Chief Justice Chase as next President.

It is said to be "positively ascertained" that there has been no consultation by the executive branch as to how, when, and where Jeff Davis is to be tried. His health is much better than when he was first taken to Fortress Monroe. He has been noticed smoking, and apparently in a calm state of mind. He is not in irons, and his quarters are very comfortable. Those who a month ago were certain of his execution are rather doubtful now, because the "country is getting over its desire for severe punishments, and the President is a believer in the people." They think Davis may escape hanging if he begs for a pardon.

From Europe

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived at New York on the 24th ult.

The frigate Niagara arrived at Southampton on the 12th, exchanging salutes with a British frigate. She will probably dock and refit. The Sacramento arrived the following day.

The English armour-plated fleet, on the invitation of Napoleon, is to make a tour around the French coast. The French armour-plated fleet is to do the same around England. The combined fleets will be at Plymouth about the middle of July.

Lord Brougham, in a speech at a banquet to the Prince of Wales, at Fishmongers' Hall, earnestly called on the American government to use their victory in mercy as well as justice, and not shame the scaffold with the blood of prisoners whom they recently treated as warriors.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby called attention to Lord Russell's letter, withdrawing belligerent rights from the Confederates before the Federal government had ceased to exercise those rights, and to President Johnson's proclamation denouncing the penalties of piracy against vessels visiting interdicted ports. He protested against such procedure, and asserted that the vessels could only be treated as smugglers. He hoped that the prisoners in Federal hands would be treated as vanquished and not disgraced enemies.

Earl Russell explained his withdrawal of belligerent rights. He said Sir F. Bruce had sought an explanation of Johnson's extraordinary threat of treating vessels as pirates, but could get none. His opinion was that the threat was merely one held in *terrorem*. In the House of Commons, Mr. Leader said

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said several presentations had been made to the Federal government to obtain compensation for the shooting of Mr. Gray by Lieut. Donovan, U.S.N., off the Cape of Good Hope, but they positively declined to make any compensation.

Parliament would be dissolved on the 10th of July. The *Moniteur* of the 18th publishes a circular of the Minister of Marine dated June 5, closing French ports to Confederate vessels. The French horse *Gladiateur* won the Grand Prix.

Mrs. Lincoln sent a letter of reply to the Empress
geni's letter of condolence.
It is stated that the Emperor agreed to reinstate
xiimilau in all his rights in the event of his re-
turn.

Spain ceased to extend belligerent rights to the
Confederates by a decree dated June 4th.

An agent of Juarez had arrived at Turin to attempt to enlist Garibaldian officers and men for Juarez.

The Morning Post says that negotiations between England and Canada are about to be satisfactorily concluded. Canada is expected to undertake the whole of the western defences. The canals will be deepened and an efficient militia will be maintained. The Imperial Government will furnish the entire necessary armament and guarantee a loan to construct the Intercolonial railroad.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool on the 15th, and Londonderry on the 16th, passed Port au Basque on June 25th.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, the bill providing for the abolition of tests required of applicants for the degree of M.A., at Oxford University, was debated and passed to a second reading by 306 to 190. This is expected to be the last important division of the present Parliament.

The Bishop of Chester died on the 15th. Preparations were being made at Toulon for the trial of a new electrical infernal machine, by which, it is stated, iron-clad vessels can be destroyed.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.—On Thursday afternoon, the 22d ult., a fire broke out near the Mariner's chapel, Champlain street, Quebec, which spread for nearly a third of a mile, devastating the space from Bishop's school-house to within about six houses of the vacant part under the citadel. Fully one hundred and fifty houses were destroyed, everything being swept away from the edge of the river to the rock behind, a space varying in width from two to four hundred feet. This area was closely packed with houses of every description, many of them containing several families. Nearly a thousand families were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000,000, about one-tenth of the amount being covered by insurance. Appeals will probably be made to other cities for assistance, as Quebec has suffered enormously from similar calamities. The ships in the vicinity were in considerable danger for a time, but fortunately none were burned, nor were any lives lost.

THE ONTARIO BANK ROBBER.—A messenger of the Ontario Bank absconded from Montreal on the 23rd ult. with \$9,000 belonging to the Bank. He was entrusted to take the money to the office for New York, but instead of doing that he took it and hid it. The police were soon on his track and caught him at St. John, with the stolen part of the stolen money about him. The reward of \$1,000 offered for his capture is claimed by Constable Burns, of the water police, but it has not been paid in part to Cleff Bentton, of the city police, but it

The Richmond Bulletin as
war, Bennett, of the New
York Herald, wrote to Mr. Davis,
urging him to support the Confed-
erate government for fifty thou-
sand pounds sterling, and that
he should be repaid for his ex-
penses by the city police.

OGEE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Considerable excitement was created in Montreal on Saturday evening, when Mr. McGee's speech was read in the House of Commons, and it was evident that the speech was not only immoral, social and political, but that they believe it not only unjust; and they publicly resolutions, and being unable to get out of the representation of the people to "make fellow-countrymen of the United States, that Mr. McGee is his own individual, word is given with every uttered respect, they say, as well as in their notices and comments which are to be seen that Mr. Motte is not a father, that high ecclesiastic "a theorist given to writing about a subordinating the fact

curious Incident happened to a tribe of semi-savages who sent a memorial for the Emperor to the King of France. They were prisoners upon the Emperor's territories, and with loud cries and with war-like banners, they implored their Sovereign's clemency. He was not fatal, and so his Majesty, after capture, said that he would not reward them, but that he would grant them a pension. The Emperor Napoleon in Vermilion to waylay him, in deration of some of his subjects who were prisoners in France. So well did they of them, fully armed, and armed, and urged their request, and, ostensibly was impossible, he might be imposed upon, in order to avoid death or deadly use his clemency.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

■■■ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

The French Canadians in New York celebrated the national holiday, the festival of St. John the Baptist, by a grand dinner at the Sewell House. Mr. Batchelor, the Vice-President of the "Societe de St. Jean Baptiste de Biersdalsance," in responding to the toast of "Canada," made a long speech, the main point of which was the certainty of Canada being annexed to the United States. His remarks were received with tremendous applause. He proceeded to demonstrate that the annexation of the Canadas was merely a question of time, and that Grant and Sherman were predestined to prove the righteousness of the cause of liberty and the inevitable application of the Monroe doctrine, North and South.

In its "Financial and Commercial" report of Thursday, the Leader says:—"The present unsatisfactory character of our political affairs is exciting much attention, and the public mind is anxious for a solution. Our relations with the mother country and the United States, the questions of defence, the reciprocity treaty, the enlargement of the canals, &c., are all watched with much solicitude, and in any event we cannot expect business will be pushed forward vigorously or money invested in the country till all, or nearly all, of these matters are arranged on a satisfactory and permanent basis."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 1.

The announcement of the sudden death of the wife of Mr. S. D. Ross, on Tuesday morning last, at the early age of twenty-one, within ten months after her marriage, cast a general feeling of gloom and sorrow over the village of Madoc, from her connection, not only by the ties of marriage, but of intimate friendship, with the families of several of the oldest residents in the place. Her kindly and amiable disposition had endeared her to all who were acquainted with her during the brief period of her residence here; and the deepest sympathy is felt for her bereaved husband, who is known and respected by all. Up till within a short time of her decease, Mrs. Ross appeared to be progressing favourably towards recovery. She passed quietly and peacefully away from this life.

The deceased was the second daughter of James Nosworthy, Esq., of Belleville, where her remains were deposited in the Wesleyan burying ground on Wednesday afternoon. On the day of the funeral all the stores in this village were closed; and on Tuesday evening, the usual meeting of the Good Templars, to which society she belonged, adjoined, as a mark of respect to her memory.

We understand that special services in connection with the sad event will be held on Sabbath evening, the 9th inst., in the Wesleyan Church, Madoc, of which deceased was a member.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

At the recent session of the County Council, a resolution was moved by Mr. Shea, seconded by Mr. Flint:—

"That the Warden be authorized to petition the Government to use all legitimate means to prevent the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty."

A rather livelier and more generally interesting discussion than is usual in the Council followed, some of the members objecting that it looked too much like currying favour with the people on the other side. This was denied by Mr. Flint, who said he was not for annexation, but he was afraid we were drifting that way very fast, and unless we obtain the Reciprocity Treaty we will inevitably go into the Union.—We shall not quote all that Mr. Flint said about the discontent of the people, and the impossibility of our resisting the Americans if they attacked us, but commend instead to the attention of farmers the following remarks of Mr. Graham:—

"It was our duty as a corporate body to place the Government in such a position that they could ask for a renewal of the Treaty with the knowledge that they were supported by the people. But he did not agree with Mr. Flint, that the Reciprocity Treaty was our only salvation, and that Annexation was the only alternative in the event of our not obtaining it. He hoped never to see the day when the Stars and Stripes would float over Canada. He was a British subject, and trusted ever to remain such. The speaker then referred to the commerce between the two countries, and while he was willing to admit that the Reciprocity Treaty had been of great advantage to this country he did not think it was so very essential to our prosperity, certainly not essential to our existence. If we turned our attention more to manufacturing—if the farmer would make butter and cheese instead of selling his cows to American buyers it would be much better for the country. We could ship it to Liverpool, and make the profit as well as the American, and he would like to see some enterprising men establishing these factories all over the country. He did not wish to undervalue the value of Reciprocity with our neighbours, but he thought the only interest that would really suffer from the abrogation of the Treaty would be the lumber interest, and he knew that trade was of great importance to the Province. But if the Treaty were abolished, we would have to turn our attention to some other system of farming. He believed in doing all we could to get a renewal of the Treaty, but he did not believe in crawling and creeping to the Yankees to get it. We could live without it."

We will add a few facts about the increase in the business of cheese-making in the United States within the last few years, in the hope that the information may induce some enterprising person in this and neighbouring townships to start a cheese-factory on his own account, or in partnership with others:

More than two hundred factories, all of them organized within the last few years, sent in reports to the New York State Cheese Manufacturers' Association in the year 1864. Fifty-six factories reported from Oneida County; 30 from Herkimer; 25 from Jefferson; 26 from Otsego, &c. The number of cows contributing to each factory averages 400 or 500, though 1,000 or 1,200 is not unusual. From Little Falls, in Herkimer, the central cheese market of the State, six million pounds of cheese were shipped last season, distributing among the dairy farms within some ten miles' circuit the comfortable sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars. The exports of American cheese last year were estimated at fifty million pounds, against about six and a half million pounds in 1857. To indicate more fully the character of a "cheese factory," take one of the most successful as an example. The Oneida Cheese Factory, near the village of Oneida Castle, receives the milk from 700 cows: the receipts of milk per day amounting to over 10,000 pounds. The buildings consist of a manufacturing room and dry-house. The former is supplied with vats and heaters. The milk is set at a temperature of 84 degrees, and curd is cooked at 98 degrees. Ten cheeses, each weighing 120 pounds, are pressed per day. One cent per pound is charged for manufacturing, patrons furnishing all the materials used. The labouring force consists of two men and three girls.

Within a few miles' circuit of this village there must be a sufficient number of cows to supply a moderate-sized factory, which would yield, in skilful hands, a good return on a smaller investment of capital than would be needed to start an average country store.

One such institution in every well settled township would go far towards rendering the farmers of Canada quite independent of their American neighbours, in the event of this declining to renew the mutually beneficial Reciprocity Treaty.

Rev. Mr. Smart, of Brockville, (father of Judge Smart, of Belleville,) will (D.V.) be the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, morning and evening of Sunday, the 2nd inst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday last, a lad about 15 years of age, son of Mr. J. Fitzgibbons, residing at Beaver Creek, on the Hastings Road, died very suddenly. He had been bathing in Bass Lake, and on coming out of the water, fell down insensible, and shortly afterwards expired.

ACCIDENT.—Peter Embury, a young man 18 years of age, son of Mr. John Embury of Madoc, met a singular and painful accident while at work on the Mississippi Road. He was engaged in shovelling Monday, when by some mischance, one of his companions, named Golding, who was behind him grubbing, struck Embury on the back of the hand, cutting clean through, as well as badly breaking it, and splitting even the handle of the shovel he was using. Mr. Richardson immediately hired a team, and a man as well as the driver to take care of the sufferer and sent him to Madoc, where his wife was properly attended to and dressed. Severe as it wound is, Dr. Elmer thinks that young Embury in time be able to use his hand again.

HOMEOPATHY.—As some of our readers are believers in this system of curing some of "ills that flesh is heir to," we call the attention to the advertisement of Dr. Nichol.

POLICE DELINQUENCIES.—For the frequent brawls and incendiary fires which have recently occurred in many parts of the Province, some of the police men of the principal cities, who ought to be the guardians of the public, appear to be mainly responsible. The investigation of Detective Armstrong's charges against persons implicated in the Hamilton robberies has shown conclusively that the Chief Police, and one of the detectives, besides one of the Aldermen of that city, were, if not in actual collusion, at any rate on suspiciously friendly terms with the glars and receivers of stolen goods. The result of the inquiry has been the dismissal of the Chief, the resignation of the policeman and the alderman. In Montreal, the police seem equally unprincipled and unfaithful, receiving presents themselves from keepers of houses of ill-fame, and letting their wives accept bribes in the shape of dresses, sets of furniture, from persons of bad character. Attempts, it is alleged, are being made to stifle further inquiry, but the result should implicate some of the very scoundrels charged with the duty of investigating the subject.—The revelations in the Hamilton affair begin to throw grave suspicions on the conduct of some of the Toronto police, who have shown a readiness to screen offenders who were willing to pay to be alone.—Thus some of the worst features of the American social system appear to have already secured a firm foothold in Canada.—The exposures already made, will, it is hoped, have the effect of breaking up the extensive organization of criminals who have so long been allowed to have their own way, with little troublesome interference from the police.

ELY FIELD PEAS.—As an evidence of what cultivation we may state that on the farm of the Robert Read, in the second concession of Thurlow, there is a ten acre field of Peas, which were fit for table on Monday, the 12th of June. At that time there had been no Peas on the market, and but for two of our first-class gardeners had them large enough to eat. This would hardly be deemed creditable, but it is only an additional evidence to the advantages of scientific farming. The land well drained, well manured, and well cultivated, is the great secret of success. It shows what can be done in the field as well as in the garden, if the farmer goes the right way to do it.—Intel.

Later from Europe.

steamship Cuba, with news to the 18th, arrived at New York on the 27th ult.

The Paris journals quote Lord Brougham's speech, urging a policy of clemency upon the American government and generally praise it. Several hopes that the humane suggestions may be led to on the other side of the Atlantic.

Paris Patrie says that the apology made for the American Consul's flag at Honolulu, English Captain, whose midshipmen offered insult last April, not being satisfactory to the American government, demand was made for satisfaction, which the English government has given, in a despatch to President Johnson, expressing regret at the occurrence.

The House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell said that conference with the Canadian deputation relative to Canadian defences, &c., closed on the 16th papers would be laid before Parliament on the 17th.

Hadfield made enquiry as to the reestablishing of British consuls at Southern ports.

Layard said consuls were now placed at shore at the principal ports.

Berkeley made his annual motion in favour of the bill. Lord Palmerston opposed it and it was carried by 44 majority.

French fleet was not to visit the English ports again, owing to the requisite repairs to be done. A shot up was won by Ely after a dead heat between Peel.

Moniteur, in denying the rumors of large reinforcements for Mexico, explains that the army is to receive, before the 31st of December, necessary to replace those whose terms expire at that date. The object of the movement is to increase the strength of the army. French ambassadors had congratulated Napoleon on his return.

AT MADOC.—A young man named Drummond shot himself on the 1st of last week, while attending the funeral of a Miss Lozier, whom he had seen and by whom he had had a child. He had told his willingness to marry the girl, but her parents prevented the ceremony taking place. Her mother, named David Lightfoot, warned Drummond not to go to her funeral, and because he persisted in doing so, shot him with a revolver. Drummond died on Monday last. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against Lightfoot, and he has escaped.

BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—A young woman named James Kerr, who resided at Oroona, was shot on Wednesday morning near Oroona, by a Miss Munson, school teacher, from whom she had been separated. The cause of the act is unknown.

BIRTHS.

On June 24th, the wife of Mr. S. D. Ross, of a premature child.

DEATHS.

On June 24th, the infant child of Mr. S. D. Ross, of a premature child.

On June 27th, MARTHA C., wife of Mr. S. D. Ross, aged 21 years.

On Wednesday evening, June 28th, at the residence of Mr. John Best, Jr., Best's Settlement, Madoc, Mrs. C. formerly of Aghalee, County Antrim, Ireland, aged 65.

DR. NICHOL,

EXPERIENCED HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence, 100 Main Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. For the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Children.

Offering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, in their own homes, if required.

Madoc, June 28th, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of JULY next, for the dispatch of business. By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T-CLERK.

Office, Town-Hall, June 10th.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE STORE and PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES SPEIRS.

P.S.—NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PARTIES indebted to the ESTATE of JAMES SPEIRS, of MADOC, shall make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or his Solicitors, Messrs. PONTON & FALKNER, of Belleville, Madoc, May 26th, 1865.

JOHN WHYTE,
Official Assignee.

Important to Farmers!

BRIDGE WATER

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S

Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill, is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

May 10, 1865.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 31st May, 1865.

Ash, Joseph	Johnston, W. H
Bradley, Mr S	Kane, Léonard
Bailey, C	Keene, Mrs Ann (2)
Blakley, Wm J	Lackey, Mrs A
Begg, Andrew	Lloyd, B
Best, J C	Lloyd, Miss H.
Bohen, Patrick	McInroy, A
Bowen, Elias	Mack, H
Bristol, O W	McGyre, Wm
Buckler, Jas	McLure, John
Bush, Samuel	McNamara, John
Carr, Thomas	Nelson, A (2)
Chambers, Joseph	Nickle, John
Chisholm, M	Porter, Mr. T
Coleman, Thos	Quirk, Lawrence
Comins, D L (2)	Rankin, C E (2)
Conlin, F	Rose, Miss E
Dyer, Thomas (2)	Rennie, Thomas (2)
Flynt, James (2)	Rennie, Wm
Fox, J C	Rupert, Robert
Fox, Wm	Sanders, B F
Gibson, Robert	Shannon, Mrs Robert
Glover, Philip	Todd, Mrs. Fortune
Gray, James	Waters, Patrick
Hannah, Gordon	Waters, Bridget
Hengle, James	Winters, Margaret
Hobson, M E	Zeron, Mrs Ann
Johnston, Peter	

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

The Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the government allowance of road across Lots 17, 18, between the Third and Fourth Concessions, in lieu of the road given by them across their lots.

ANDREW BEGG.

HENRY ROBINSON.

Madoc, March 24, 1865.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the government allowance of road between Lots 10 and 11, in the Eighth Concession of Madoc, in lieu of the road now running across the East half of Lot No. 11.

JOSEPH HAZZARD.

Madoc, May 4, 1865.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,*

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

MEDICAL HALL

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,
ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER
MADOC:

C. E. RANKIN,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Civil Engineer, &c.

OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELJAR'S BRIDGE.

It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, July 1, 1865.

ASHES	44 50 per cwt.
BARLEY	None offering.
OATS	50 cents.
WHEAT	None offering.
RYE	50 cents.
PEAS	75 cents.
HIDES	\$2.
PORK	\$ 3 per lb.
BUTTER	7 1/2 d per lb.
EGGS	5d. Scarce.
HAY	\$.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 44 6d per bushel. Spring Wheat, 5s 2d per bushel. Barley, 2s 9d per bushel. Oats, 2s 3d per bushel. Rye, 2s 3d per bushel. Bustin 7 1/2 d. Eggs, 7 1/2 d. Hides, firm at 12s 6d per lb. Felt, steady at 6s 3d for fresh. Wool, 2s 6d. Potash, 2s 9d.

THE THREE FISHERS.

Three fishers went sailing down to the west,
away to the west as the sun went down;
Each thought of the woman who loved him best,
And the children stood watching them out of the town:
But men must work, and women must weep,
And here's little to earn, and many to keep,
Though the harbour bar be moaning.

Three wives sat up in the Lighthouse tower,
And I spied them last night as I went down;
And they looked at the squall, and they looked at the shower,
While the night rack came rolling up, ragged and brown;
But men must work, and women must weep,
Though storm be sudden, and waters deep,
And the harbour bar be moaning.

Three coracles lie out on the shining sands,
In the morning gleam as the tide went down,
And the women are weeping and wringing their hands,
For those who will never come home to the town.
But men must work, and women must weep,
And the sooner it's over, the sooner is sleep,
And good-by to the bar and its moaning.

THE SAVINGS BANK BOOK.

FROM THE GERMAN.

'Of a truth,' said the locksmith Werner, who lives in Water street, 'of a truth there may be no miracles now-a-days; but still, many a time, when one has fallen into a deep abyss, a Hand lifts one out which has a power beyond any human hand; and when one comes to think about it, it seems to one like a miracle. It makes me feel dizzy when I reflect what my fate might have been if the Holy Spirit which influences some good men, had not seized hold upon me, and if there had not been a something within me upon which it could take hold.'

Ye, neighbour Weaver, the Jacquard machines in your factory are very wonderfully constructed, and I cannot understand how the fabric and exquisite design are produced by them at the same time; but the grand machinery of the world, in which a human life is only one single thread, is still more wonderfully constructed, still more mysteriously devised, and still more difficult to understand; and when one draws out a single human thread of life, one perceives in it—just as I did, not long ago, in an actual spider's thread, examined through a microscope—that it is a seven-fold thread twisted together. Now, I will tell you how I have been twisted together, and how I was in danger of getting into a dreadful knot or of being snapp'd in two.'

'You know that I was an orphan, and grew up without belonging to any one in the world. I was a young, lively fellow, when I went as journeyman to the guildmaster, in School-lane. My master, as you know, was a quiet, well-to-do man. He said very little, but what he did say was very weighty, and commanded attention.'

'When he paid me my first week's wages, he said, "Peter, half of it is enough for you; the rest of it I shall keep and put together, week by week, till there is sufficient to place in the savings bank." And so it was; for when the master said anything should be, nobody had the courage to contradict him.'

'So my master went with me to the savings bank, and my name was entered into a large ledger, and I received a little book—in which again was splendidly written my name, and upon the opposite page my first deposit; it was seven dollars—bound in beautiful marl paper, smooth to the touch, firmly and compactly put together, so that it was perfect delight to me, beyond what I can describe. There was a sort of childish joy in my heart to know that I possessed something; and there is, after all, no pleasanter feeling than when we can say for the first time, "Thou hast really something thou canst call thine own—there is a something belonging to thee that people cannot see, and yet which thou hast thyself acquired."

'Never spent I such a happy spring as that of 1846, which was also a good wine year. When I looked around and saw how beautifully everything sprouted, and blossomed, and grew, I constantly thought to myself, "And I also have a little field, though nobody may see it, and there it is budding, and blossoming, and growing, and that is my savings bank book."

'I was so happy in myself, that I left off smoking. I was becoming quite miserly, and I never rested nor was satisfied till I had another amount of savings put in; and accordingly, on the day before St. James' day, I carried in a round sum, and the Finance Councillor, Menninger, who managed the savings bank out of pure human kindness, congratulated me, and entered the new deposit in the words—"This day five dollars received."

'But, strange to say, when I read over this second entry, my joy was not nearly as great as on the first occasion.'

'It goes on so slowly,' was my secret thought; it

will be such a very long time before I can save any great amount.'

'But I repelled this thought, and was very soon as cheerful and contented as ever.'

'When, in the day time, or more especially in the evening, I passed by the building in which was the savings bank, I said, almost aloud to myself, "Yes, up there lies my money; but it lies idle neither by day nor night; it is gaining interest. That is right; it is doing something for me, and before long I will help it—I will send in fresh recruits."

'If I had but continued to say that alone to myself! But I said it before long, to an acquaintance of mine, a young man from the Pfalz, or Palatinate, who had come to be with us. He shrugged his shoulders and laughed derisively at my childish satisfaction.'

'What can you do with that beggarly sum?' said he. 'It is rich people alone who can get on in the world; they eat, and drink, and sleep, and in the meantime their money increases, so that they can say, "Good morning, holiday-time." As long as a man cannot say so, he is a poor wretch.'

'I did not trouble myself very much about his words; I was not poor, I knew, neither was I a wretch; but, do as one will, remarks like these produce their effect. I permitted myself to be overpersuaded to smoke little, and then to allow myself small indulgences. I wished again to enjoy my youth, and this desire may go so far as to lead a man into great extremes. Besides which, I was not happy, and I would often take my savings bank book out of my trunk and please myself with thinking that all which was written down there was safe, and could not run through my fingers. There was a printed table of interest within the cover of my little book, and I liked to reckon up how much my wealth would produce; and, after a very careful calculation—that is, as careful as my excitement would allow—I found that, for the whole sum of my deposit, I should receive more than half a dollar yearly. Yes, there it stood, all as clear as possible; but, as I had not paid in my money at regular times, nor yet at the beginning of a month, I was puzzled to make out the interest for odd weeks and days. My fellow-journeyman, however, was a clever accountant, and very ready with his pen, and he told me to a fraction exactly what I could demand, and sang about my wealth in a parody on the "Hunter of Karpfthal," threw my little book up to the ceiling, and exclaimed—"

"There lies the whole wealth of Peter Werner, the great capitalist!"

'My book fell down upon my face, and it seemed to me as if an affront had been offered to it. I felt as if I ought to ask its pardon, as I wiped it carefully, and hid it in my trunk, resolved never again to show it to my companion.'

'Towards Christmas a great fire broke out in the town, and before a stop could be put to its progress the house in which was the savings bank was burned down. My heart seemed to die within me when I saw it, and I wept when I heard that the principal ledger was burned. My whole property was thus lost at a stroke.'

'My fellow-journeyman, however, laughed, and said, "What a fool you are! What are you crying for? Government has guaranteed the savings bank, and you have your deposit book to show. Government must pay you."

'I was calmer; for that is the way people reason; and a great many think that whatever Government pays for comes out of an invisible purse, which hangs down from Heaven, and out of which as much can be shaken as needed, and none put in. Again I showed my little book to my companion, but this time I did not allow it to go out of my hand, and he assured me that all was right.'

'When we were in bed, however, he woke me, and said—'

'Peter, we can both of us be rich men; we can so manage that our money shall work for us, and we do nothing more than walk about.'

'I thought, at first, that he must be dreaming; but he explained himself, that we two should go to California, where people have nothing to do but dig gold out of the ground. I had no objection to that, but then I could not see where the money was to come from which would take us to California. He said that my savings bank money would be sufficient.'

'Did you not abuse it as a beggarly sum?' I asked. 'And it is nothing more than that,' replied he, getting up and lighting a candle. 'It occurred to me how to manage it just as I was going to sleep,' continued he. 'Get up, and let me look at your book.'

'I felt some way as if a miracle were about to be performed, and the small sum written down in the book to be transformed into hundreds and thousands. I sprang out of bed and gave him the book.'

'Quite right,' exclaimed he. 'Excellent! Splen-

did! Not a soul would notice it. Now it stands! This day (heute) five dollars received.' This day (heute) need never have been written. Now you shall see my magic. I will turn "this day" (heute) into "hundred (hunderd)." Then we shall have enough, and we can play at ball with nuggets.'

VARIETIES.

When are carpenters like circumstances?—When they alter cases.

The cloak of religion, says a wag, is known by the long nap that it takes during sermon-time.

The essentials of a watering place may be alliteratively summed up thus:—Sea, salt, sun, sand, shrims, shells, sailors, and shingle.

An Irish gentleman, at cards, having, on inspecting the pool deficient, exclaimed, "Here's a long short; who put it in?"

It is stated that many unexploded shells are found in the fields about Richmond and Petersburg, so that the occupation of ploughman is quite dangerous there.

The word "theodolite," applied to an instrument by surveyors, is said to have originated from the name of Theodolum, which belonged to an ancient Roman family, remarkable for their intellect in mathematical science.

It has been suggested that the salary which Mr. Lincoln would have received as President, had he lived to serve out his full term of office, ought to be voted to his widow by Congress. This would give Mrs. Lincoln \$100,000.

GRACE DARLING'S FATHER.—William Darling, the father of the famous Grace Darling, died at Bamburgh, Northumberland, on the 21st ult., aged 80. He was for several years the keeper of the Longstone Lighthouse, Farne Islands, where some time ago he was succeeded by his son, and retired to Bamburgh to end his days in quiet. It was while living at Longstone Light, that the event occurred which gave him to his family an historic celebrity.

QUICK TRAVELLING IN 1620.—The following is a verbatim extract, with the italics, orthography, &c., from *Medulla Historica*, 1683:—"Barnard Calvert and Andrew, rode from St. George's Church in Southwark to Dover, from thence passed by Barge to France, and from thence returned back to St. George's Church the same day. This his journey he performed betwixt the hours of three in the morning and eight in the afternoon."

A BABY THIEF.—A curious incident has occurred before the Correctional Tribunal of Newington (Dover-dogue). A young woman, carrying a child about eleven months old in her arms, was charged with having stolen 30*fl.* in gold from a Madame Voocon. In her defence the prisoner stated that, having gone to the lady's on business, she happened to be left alone in the kitchen; and her baby, who was known to her, took three 10*fl.* pieces of a table knife, and held her, and held till she returned home. She had but just discovered the fact, and was preparing to go back with the money, when the commissioners of police came and arrested her for the theft. The defense was thought most improbable, owing to the child's age, but the president, in order to test its probability, ordered one of the ushers to lay three gold pieces on the ledge of the dock within the baby's reach. The moment the little thing saw the money it clutched the pieces firmly and attempted to put them in its mouth. This experiment satisfied the tribunal that the woman had told the truth, and she was in consequence acquitted of the charge.

CHARLES WATERTON, THE NATURALIST.—"Waterton's Wanderings" are over. Mr. Charles Waterton—or, as he was more familiarly called in the neighbourhood of the place where he passed the last years of his life, Squire Waterton—the well-known naturalist and traveller, died on the 26th May, at his residence, Walton Hall, near Wakefield. Although he had reached an advanced age—namely, eighty-three—yet up to the 25th, he was hale, and vigorous beyond the common lot of those of his time of life. On that day he fell from a rustic bridge spanning a small stream which runs into the upper end of the lake surrounding the hall, and the shock of which the system had sustained was to great for his life. On the 27th he rallied, and the Rev. Canon Brown, before death administered to him the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is understood the Pope had granted his benediction. The squire had written his own epitaph. It is in Latin. The translation runs thus:—"Pray for the soul of Charles Waterton, born June, 1782, died 18—; whose wearied bones rest here."

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 133. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The chief difficulties in the way of finally disposing of the remains of the late civil war are mainly of President Johnson's own making. The \$200,000 clause in his proclamation of amnesty is causing great embarrassment in the transaction of all kinds of business at the South, and some of the citizens of Richmond have adopted a memorial (which is approved by "loyal" men there) praying that the clause may be withdrawn. The petitioners state that they took the oaths, prescribed by President Lincoln, on March 24, 1864, and December 8th, 1864, in the full belief that by so doing they secured the pardon granted by the late decision of the Attorney-General. In his eager haste to gratify his "plebeian" prejudices by reducing to extreme poverty the wealthiest portion of the Southerners, this consequence had evidently not been foreseen by the President, and it will probably be found that public opinion will now compel him to modify his first determination.

Another troublesome blunder was the trial by a military commission of Booth's alleged accomplices in the assassination of Lincoln. All the prisoners have been found guilty by the court, who have devolved upon the President the responsibility of executing their proceedings. It is said that he is by no means pleased with this, and that it is not improbable he may quash the whole affair, and order a new trial by the civil courts. So far as the evidence against Davis and the Confederate agents who were in Canada during the latter part of the war is concerned, it is now becoming pretty generally disseminated in the United States since the exposures which have been made of the character of the witnesses who have volunteered their testimony against them.

A little less precipitation in capturing Davis, and in his adoption of Lincoln's policy of winking at his escape and that of his principal associates would have also done away with the disagreeable dilemma which remains to be dealt with, of deciding whether to try him as a traitor, or treat him simply as a prisoner of war, in which light many at the North insist he must be considered. If he could be induced to sue for pardon, the application would probably be eagerly received; but after the public manner in which he has been charged with complicity in the assassination of Lincoln, there is no likelihood that the Confederate President will make the slightest sign of voluntary submission till the charge is as publicly withdrawn.

Moxy, the celebrated guerrilla, having at last given up the Confederate cause as hopeless, has asked for and obtained pardon. He has opened a law office and settled in Culpeper, Virginia.

Gen. Lee has gone to spend the summer months at a quiet seat. The idea of arresting him, which at one time entertained, appears to have been entirely abandoned. Many of the leading Confederates who have been arrested since Lee's surrender, have been released after short terms of imprisonment; but others continue to be arrested on charges of treason.

The defeated Southerners appear to accept their fate with resignation and only to desire to be "let alone." Now the war is over, just as they did before they commenced it. The North may well be thankful that their opponents are exhausted, as the expenditures of the government during the past year

amount to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions, or over \$3,500,000 per day.

The Southern States generally cannot have suffered to anything like the extent to which the tract devastated by Sherman did. Grierson's cavalry have lately returned to Vicksburg, ending at that point their three months' campaign through Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The expedition passed through portions of Alabama and Mississippi never before visited by hostile troops, and reports the interior of those States in the most prosperous condition. They also report seeing hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton which the owners are anxious to take to market, and that there would be large crops of cotton this year.

THE CANADIAN MISSION.—The Montreal Gazette gives the following extracts from a private letter from London, dated June 16.—

"On Monday last the Canadian delegation came to a satisfactory and unanimous agreement with the Imperial government, in all important matters which brought them to this country.

"The principal difficulty, Canada is secured, so that we can with confidence invite emigrants to find a home in the country. The Confederation of the British Provinces is made as certain as anything can be that is not actually accomplished, and with that, of course, the Intercolonial railway is made an immediate certainty.

"The canal question has been placed upon a satisfactory footing, and the important question of the Hudson's Bay territory and its connection with Canada, has been arranged in a manner which is open that fine country to settlement, and lead ultimately to the establishment of a united country, with Canada and the other provinces between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

"The delegates have been entirely unanimous, and are, I believe, fully satisfied with the result of the mission; and with the cordial and satisfactory manner in which they have been treated by the Imperial government and by all classes in this country.

"You will see in the Morning Post (Lord Palmerston's organ) of Monday last, an article speaking most favourably of Canada, and announcing the completion of the mission of the Canadian delegates.

"You will also see in last Tuesday's papers an excellent and thoughtful speech of Lord Stanley's on the subject of the colonies, which I believe correctly speaks the sentiments of the people of England.

"The question of the Reciprocity Treaty has been fully discussed in the late negotiations, and the necessary steps are being taken to open discussions upon the subject between the governments of England and the United States. In my opinion now provided for, is a most important element in the discussion of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. It lets America understand, that come what may, Canada will not be solely dependent on the ports of the United States for a winter outlet to the sea.

"Mr. Galt and Mr. Brown sail by the Cuba on the 17th. Mr. Carder by the Moravian on the 22nd. And Mr. Macdonald by the China on the 24th.

"The University of Oxford will on the 21st pay Canada a very high compliment by conferring upon Mr. John A. Macdonald, as one of her leading statesmen, the degree of D. C. L."

From Europe.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on the 21st of June, arrived at New York on the 2nd inst.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham called attention to the Cuban slave trade, and urged the necessity of increased exertions on the part of the government to suppress the traffic.

Earl Russell said the French and English officers were now zealously assisted by American officers in its suppression.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Griffith's motion that the Secretary of War sit in the House of Commons, was negatived.

Mr. Cardwell placed on the table papers relating to Canada, and the result of the negotiations between the government and the Canadian delegates. The government approves the confederation scheme and will give every assistance. It will recommend the guarantee of a loan for the carrying out by Canada of the fortifications recommended, and will provide the necessary armament. The government will try to procure a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and will recommend guaranteeing a loan to pay the Hudson Bay Company an indemnity for the North-West territory, which is to be made over to Canada. The government desires to assist Canada as far as possible.

The *Times* says all preparations connected with the final departure of the Atlantic cable are comple-

ted. The Great Eastern is expected to sail from Valentia on the 10th July, and telegraphic communication with America to be completed by the 20th.

FRANCE.—The Paris journals state that Washington letters say the envoys for Mexico have proved a complete failure. Johnson desired to maintain friendly relations with England and neighbouring powers.

The French farmers complain of dry weather. The wheat crop will not be above that of very ordinary years.

PAUSSA.—The Chambers have closed. The King severely lectured the deputies, and thanked the Upper House. The King intimated that the government would continue to act in absolute defiance to the votes of the representative chamber. The President of the Lower House accused the government of endeavouring to transform the constitutional system into absolute military power. He declared all such efforts would be foiled by the constitutional perseverance of the people.

The commercial treaties between the *Zollverein* England and Belgium were agreed to in both houses.

RUSSIA.—The Polish deputies have presented an address of condolence to the Emperor. The Czar thanked them, but added "that his successors would not tolerate separation from Russia."

ITALY.—The negotiations between the Pope and the Italian government had been obstructed by serious difficulties, and were expected to terminate without result.

A meeting was held at Palermo for the purpose of pronouncing against the negotiations between the Italian and Roman governments.

SPAIN.—The treaty of commerce between France and Spain is signed.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th, passed Cape Race on the 2nd inst.

On the 21st of June the shareholders in the Telegraph Construction Company visited the Great Eastern by invitation from the directors of the Atlantic Company, and on the following day Mr. Adams, the American Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and a large number of other distinguished people, visited the ship. The health of Mr. Adams was drunk at the dejeuner on board. Mr. Adams, in returning thanks, said that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overwhelmed with telegrams. But now he wished it every success, as he believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries. The interests and object of Great Britain had all along been to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end to, the sole object they had in view was peace also.

Between all points of the United States and British North America to Great Britain the Directors will charge £200 sterling for twenty words or less, and £1 for each additional word; to the continent of Europe, £21 for twenty words, and £1 1s. for each additional word; to Asia and Africa, £25 for twenty words, and £1 5s for each additional word. The address, date, and signature are all to be counted and charged for in the messages. The directors intend to put down new cables as fast as possible, and then reduce the prices.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company is ready with regard to the claim of the company against the United States under the Oregon Treaty. The hope is expressed that the question may be concluded before the end of the year.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Some months ago Anglo-ophobia was at its height in the States, when notification of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty was given, and also of the arrangement not to import vessels into the States. Subsequently it was announced that the notice respecting the maintenance of armed vessels was withdrawn, yet the following extract from a New York paper of Friday last:— "One of the new government gunboats ordered for our Northern lakes was launched at Buffalo on the 22nd instant. She is about 180 feet long, 30 feet beam, will carry five guns, and will be finished by the middle of August." Will the British Government have one of equal size and calibre finished by the same time?

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A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

RETURN OF THE FRONTIER FORCE.—The several volunteer companies which have been doing active duty on the frontier, are returning to their respective localities—the close of the civil war rendering their services no longer necessary. All return with credit, except the men from Quebec. One of them, stationed at Sandwich, bayoneted Mr. Charles Elliot, who died in consequence of the wound; and the two companies of rifles, belonging to Quebec, recently stationed at Windsor, behaved in such a disgraceful manner, on their way to Toronto from Hamilton, that they were obliged to be disarmed.

Patterson, the Hamilton Alderman, who has been charged with being a "good friend" of the gang of burglars lately brought to grief in that city, has admitted his guilt by running away. A warrant was issued for his arrest on a charge of having picked a man's pocket four years ago. By some unexplained means he learnt of the intended arrest, and at once took the train for Suspension Bridge. The police were notified by telegraph to be on the look-out, but he succeeded in giving them the slip, and escaped across the bridge into the U. S.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 8.

THE RESULT OF THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The papers relative to the conferences which have taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the deputation from the Executive Council of Canada have been laid before the Imperial Parliament, and have been published in full. A perusal of them, however, fails to show that the terms obtained by the delegates are of the definite and satisfactory character which has been claimed for them by that portion of the Press which enjoys the patronage and supports the policy of the Coalition Government. The deputation have indeed received the assurance that Her Majesty's Government are willing to use "every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed confederation" of the British North American Provinces; but in what shape and manner that influence is to be exerted, against the opposition of the other provinces, is not explained. The assertion which has been made that "the proper defence of Canada is secured," does not appear to be fully confirmed by the official explanations. The Imperial guarantee of the cost of fortifying Montreal and other important points, except Quebec, as well as the Western peninsula, which after all is left to the Province, is made contingent upon the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature to undertake the work,

before application for the guarantee is made to the Imperial Parliament. Nor is any direct promise made to supply a naval force for the defence of Lake Ontario; although, in the event of war, an assurance is given that Her Majesty's Government "would not permit itself to be found in such a position as to be unable to discharge its duty in this respect." As the matter now stands, at the request of the delegates, priority in point of time is given to the confederation of the provinces, in preference to the defence of Canada.

Nothing, in fact, is settled; but by the proposal to acquire the North-West Territory, and to undertake the fortifications, as well as the construction of the Intercolonial railroad, the way is paved for an addition (which the Leader estimates at fifty million dollars) to the debt of Canada. So that we are likely to have to pay a pretty price for the blessing of having a Coalition Government, which must invent all sorts of schemes which will afford excuses for its remaining in office.

FREE TRADE IN MONEY.

A cry is being raised in various quarters that the people in general, and farmers in particular, are being ruined by the extravagant rates charged for the use of money to those who have occasion to borrow it; and the farmers are taught to believe that their only chance of salvation is the abolition of free trade in money, and the return to a rate of interest limited by law. At the time that it is loosely stated farmers are made to pay 30 to 40 per cent. interest for money secured by mortgage, we notice that the Canada Loan and Trust Company complain that they are restricted by their charter to 8 per cent.

The high rates of interest only prove that money is scarce; and farmers should understand that interfering with the right of every man to do as he likes with his own money is the very way to make it scarcer still. It would be just as sensible to fix the rate at which the farmer should sell his produce by law as to limit the rate of interest by legal enactment.

Common School Examinations.

A public examination of the children attending the Madoc Common School was held on Monday, in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, by T. S. Agar, Esq., Legal Superintendent of Education for North Hastings. The Rev. A. Campbell, G. D. Rawe, Esq., and Dr. Loomis, acted as Judges. The occasion was one of more than usual interest to the scholars, as they were competing for the prizes offered some time since by the Hon. Billie Flint; and the readiness and general correctness of their answers, and the attentive and orderly behaviour of the children throughout the morning and afternoon examinations, and while waiting for the distribution of the prizes at a late hour at night, reflected great credit both upon them and their teachers, Mr. Dafos and Miss Rous. The following is the list of successful pupils:—

26 Competitors.			READING.	10 Prizes.
1	Christina Sinclair	11 6	Josephine Wood	10
2	Willie Seymour	9 7	Hector Johnson	10
3	Emma Dunn	11 8	Elias Brown	10
4	Beatrice Hudgins	11 9	Joseph Long	10
5	Josephine Pogue	10 10	Frankie Franklin	10

28 Competitors.			SPELLING.	10 Prizes.
1	Joseph Long	11 6	Christina Sinclair	11
2	Elias Brown	10 7	Henry Maybee	10
3	Elmira Ferguson	11 8	George Caverly	10
4	Meatie Franklin	10 9	Willie Seymour	10
5	Beatrice Hudgins	11 10	Josephine Wood	10

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12 Comp's.	ANCIENT HISTORY.	8 Prizes.
1	Frankie Wood	13 5
2	Louis Weiss	13 6
3	Peter Franklin	14 7
4	Marshall Maybee	14 8

12 Comp's.	ARITHMETIC.	7 Prizes.
1	Peter Franklin	14 4
2	James Dale	14 5
3	Louis Weiss	13 6

7 Frankie Wood	13
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23 Comp's.	MENTAL ARITHMETIC.	10 Prizes.
1	Elias Brown	10 6
2	Willett Kirk	11 7
3	Joseph Long	11 8
4	W J Reed	12 9
5	W Seymour	9 10

18 Competitors.	GRAMMAR.	6 Prizes.
1	John Cusick	14 4
2	Louis Weiss	13 5
3	M A McGilvery	13 6

10 Comp's.	ENGLISH HISTORY.	7 Prizes.
1	Louis Weiss	13 4
2	James Dale	14 5
3	Naaman Hudgins	13 6

11 Comp's.	GEOGRAPHY.	8 Prizes.
1	Frankie Wood	13 5
2	Willie Seymour	13 6
3	Marshall Maybee	13 7
4	Louis Weiss	13 8

30 Comp's.	WRITING.	12 Prizes.
1	Frankie Wood	13 7
2	Louis Weiss	13 8
3	James Dale	13 9
4	Naaman Hudgins	13 10

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1	Frankie Wood	13 7
2	Louis Weiss	13 8
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3	James Dale	13 9
4	Naaman Hudgins	13 10

30 Comp's.	WRITING.	12 Prizes.
1	Frankie Wood	13 7
2	Louis Weiss	13 8
3	James Dale	13 9
4	Naaman Hudgins	13 10

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1	Frankie Wood	13 7
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competitors. SPELLING. 10 Prizes.
 English-10 8 6 Early Bond-9
 Gunnolus-10 5 7 Hugh McMann-8
 Clover-9 4 8 Jane McCance-10
 English-12 8 9 James Howe-12
 Blair-11 6 10 Lily Mullett-9
 McKenzie-14 2 3 Benson O'Hara-16
 Riley-15 2 4 Al. McGaughey-15
 5 Jephtha Vankleek-14 6

5. MENTAL ARITHMETIC. 6 Prizes.
 O'Hara-12 2 4 Hugh Blair-11
 Woodard-12 6 5 James O'Hara-12
 Lucy-16 2 6 Lucy J Bailey-12

6. SACRED HISTORY. 4 Prizes.
 Mullett-14 13 8 M'ly J Runnings-16
 McKenzie-14 2 4 Thos' Tumely-18
 7. WRITING. 4 Prizes.
 O'Hara-16 2 3 Lester O'Hara-12
 8. GEOGRAPHY. 5 Prizes.
 Woodard-12 13 3 Mary Vankleek 6
 O'Hara-16 2 4 Isabel McKenzie-14 2
 5 Lucy Jane Bailey-12 2.

GRECIAN HISTORY.
 Ellis-15 13 2 Annie Woodard-14 18

9. ROMAN HISTORY. 3 Prizes.
 O'Hara-16 2 2 Alice Bailey-16
 3 Thomas Tumely-13 3
 10. GEOGRAPHY. 5 Prizes.
 Woodard-12 13 3 Mary Vankleek 6
 O'Hara-16 2 4 Isabel McKenzie-14 2
 5 Lucy Jane Bailey-12 2.

Madoc Township Council.
 met pursuant to notice, and after trans-
 mire unimportant business, adjourned until

are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. of Belleville, will (D.V.) fill the pulpit of
 a church on Sunday, the 9th instant,
 11 A.M.

to explain that the reason
 Mr. Smith was absent on Sunday last, was a
 to be present where he was to meet the
 agent for him, and consequently he was too
 late on Saturday.

the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

There seems to be a considerable amount of
 interest expressed throughout the press, on
 the exodus that has been going on from Can-
 adia several months past. I think if they would
 the political history of Canada for the last
 years, they must come to the conclusion that
 cause was bad Legislation. In 1836 Sir F.
 then Governor, likened the Province to a
 tree, whose branches were withering; and de-
 at the population was fleeing from it as from
 pestilence and famine. This he said in or-
 a few days on the people's Representatives,
 of their stopping the supplies. This ex-
 er was resorted to, in consequence of an
 that had grown up between the Governor
 ministry. Sir F. denied the right of his
 to advise him on affairs of government; tel-
 the constitution recognised no such absurd
 the idea of Responsible government
 whose population did not amount to
 the parish of Marylebone, London, and whose
 did not equal the private fortune of an Eng-
 moner. The Parliament, on the other hand,
 an Address, with only two dissenting voices
 and McNab) "That this House views a re-
 Executive Council to advise the Governor on
 the Province one of the wisest features in
 institution," whereon he quarrelled with his
 and dissolved the House. He then came
 the language before quoted in order to gain
 with the country.

How much more propriety would it apply to
 the state of the country. Our Legislators
 in applying the axe to the tree until it has ac-
 come girdled with a debt of between 70 and
 80 millions. They see also that the cost of govern-
 ment has increased sevenfold to what it was
 years ago. They see a tariff stretched to the
 degree, taxing everything they eat, drink and
 they see an unlimited amount of interest leg-
 act of Parliament, leaving the debtor at the
 of his creditor. They see an unprincipled set
 of men governing the country without a

single spark of true patriotism, with an eye only to
 their own emolument and the future advancement of
 themselves and friends (In proof, witness the Co-
 llections.) They see that instead of lessening the pro-
 vincial debt, the Ministry are amassing the country
 with visionary schemes of a confederation of all the
 British provinces, which if carried out will undoubt-
 edly double the liabilities of the Province.

Is it a wonder, then, that the people are fleeing
 from this land of pestilence and famine? Is it a won-
 der that so many of the immigrants, after spending
 their thousands of dollars in clearing up new farms in
 the back townships are leaving them, unsold and un-
 saleable, and going to the States?

A VOICE FROM THE NORTH.

8. A letter appears in the *Leader* from the Rev. Mr. Gerndt, Lutheran Missionary to the German settlers in the Ottawa district, stating that great distress prevails amongst them from the want of food. The distress is greatest near Mud Lake and at Bonnechere in the township of Wilberforce, county of Renfrew.

9. The following touching hints were sung at the Funeral of the late Mrs. Martha C. Ross, on Wednesday last, in the Wesleyan Church, Belleville, by the Choir, of which she was formerly a member:

Go to thy rest in peace, and soft by the repose;
 The toils are o'er, thy troubles gone,
 From earthly cares, in sweet release,
 Thine eyelids gently close.
 Go to thy peaceful rest; for thee we need not weep,
 Since thou art now among the blest,
 No more by sin and sorrow pressed,
 But hushed in quiet sleep.
 Go to thy rest; and while thy absence we deplore,
 One thought our sorrow shall beguile,
 For soon, with a celestial smile,
 We meet to part no more.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood. ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

DR. NICHOL,

A N EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SUR-
 GICAL, and ACCOUcheur, may be consulted at his re-
 sidence on Belgrave-street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church,
 Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.
 During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular
 attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study
 of Diseases of Children.
 Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases,
 see at their own homes, if required.
 Belleville, June 28th 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
 THE STORE and PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES SPEIRS.
 P.S.—NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PARTIES indebted to
 the ESTATE of JAMES SPEIRS, of MADOC, shall make
 Immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or his Solleitors,
 Messrs. PONTON & FALKNER, of BELLEVILLE.
 Madoc, May 26th, 1865.

JOHN WHYTE,
 Official Assignee.

Important to Farmers!

BRIDGEWATER
 THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S
 Corners and other premises, Mill,
 is now prepared to do any work in the above branches, as well
 and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the
 County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited. S. J. GRIFFIN.

May 10, 1865.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel,
 erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and
 completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.
 THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal to all in
 arrangements to any first class hotel in the village of Madoc.
 A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.
 All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.
 25¢ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

or McGill College.

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in
 Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medi-
 cal Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
 CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
 MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATUR-
 DAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts
 of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,

Civil Engineer, &c.

OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLARS BRIDGE.

It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the
 new Gravel Road to Tedor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, July 8, 1865.

ASHES	45¢ to 75¢ cwt.
BARLEY	None offering.
OATS	50 cents.
WHEAT	None offering.
RYE	50 cents.
PEAS	75 cents.
HIDES	8¢.
PORK	3¢ per lb.
BUTTER	75¢ per lb.
EGGS	5¢. Scarce.
HAY	8¢.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 6 M. 60¢	Spring Wheat, 50¢ to 65¢
Barley, 2s 6d to 2s 9d	Oats, 2s 6d to 2s 9d
2s 2d 6d to 2s 3d	Wheat, 75¢
2s 4d 6d to 2s 5d	Butter, 75¢
2s 6d 6d to 2s 7d	Eggs, 6¢.
2s 8d 6d to 2s 9d	Hides, 8¢.
2s 10d 6d to 2s 11d	Pork, 3¢ per lb.
2s 12d 6d to 2s 13d	Butter, 75¢ per lb.
2s 14d 6d to 2s 15d	Eggs, 5¢. Scarce.
2s 16d 6d to 2s 17d	Hides, 8¢.
2s 18d 6d to 2s 19d	Potash, 25¢ per lb.

LEISURE.

BY JEAN INGELW.

Grand is the leisure of the earth;
She gives her happy myriads birth,
And after harvest fears no dearth,
But goes to sleep in snow-wreath dim.
Dread is the leisure up above,
While He sits, whose name is Love,
And waits, as Noah did, the dove,
To wit if she would fly to him.

He waits for us, while, household things,
We beat about with bruised wings,
On the dark floods and water-springs,
The ocean, and the wide sea;
With open windows from the prime,
All night, all day, he waits sublime,
Until the fulness of the time
Decreed from His eternity.

Where is our leisure? Give us rest!
Where is the quiet we possessed?
We must have had it once—were blast.
With peace, whose phantom yet entice,
Sorely the mother of mankind
Longed for the gardens left behind;
For we still prove some yearlings blind,
Inherited from Paradise.

THE SAVINGS BANK BOOK.

FROM THE GERMAN.

(Continued.)

I trembled through my whole frame, and exclaimed, 'That I never will do! That you never shall do! Nobody shall do that! Nobody would dare to do it! Give me here the book and I will soon show you,' exclaimed he.

I still resisted, but the Evil Spirit excited my curiosity, and I said—'How could you do it? Just show me on a piece of paper. You would spoil my book if you were to make any attempt there, and then I should get into trouble, and lose even that which is mine.'

'Give it to me here,' exclaimed my companion, 'and don't make me angry, else my hand will shake, and then I shall unnecessarily spoil it.'

I could withstand him no longer. I pressed my folded hands together, and stood trembling beside him, as he, with a firm hand, altered the entry in my hitherto sacred little book; and then, as he held up the book to his face to dry the ink by breathing upon it, it seemed to me as if he had taken my soul into his clutches. I wanted to see what he had done, but he would not show it to me, and, as he then sat scratching out with a small penknife, I felt as if he were rasping my very soul. But now a flame seemed, as it were, to flash into my face, and a voice said—'You are now rich and will be a thousand times richer!'

I read the entry as it now stood in the book—'Hundred five dollars received,' and no one who was not aware of the fact could have perceived that any alteration had been made; and the principal ledger was burst.

My companion whirled me dancing round our garret chamber, exclaiming, 'Now begins the merry dance, and will last all our lives, and we will dance through the world, merry as the last dance of the night!'

We again went to bed, and, lying there in the darkness, my companion fascinated me with his pictures of a world full of splendour and pleasure; but from that moment I was miserable.

As a matter of course, I put nothing more in the savings bank; nay, I even went all kind of round-about ways, rather than pass down the street where the savings bank business was for the present carried on.

I could not speak to any one about my soul's anguish, except to my fellow-journeyman; and when I once asked him 'in the dead of night' whether he thought it possible for any one who had committed a crime to continue cheerful and enjoy his life, he laughed me to scorn, and told me a hundred stories of successful lies and deceit, and concluded by saying that the man was a fool who did not take whatever he could.

Our master employed many new journeymen, as he was now busy in the erection of the new House of Correction, and there were so many additional strangers, not only in the workshops, but also several even in our sleeping room, that I had very seldom a private opportunity with my Pfälzer.

On one occasion, however, when we working together at the House of Correction, he said to me—

'Do you see? Here will come the poor, stupid fools; we belong to the higher grade, and shall drive in our coach like great folks.'

On Christmas evening, the maid servant of the Finance Councillor Menninger came to our house. I was standing at the door as she came up, and she

gave her message to me; I must go up immediately to Finance Councillor Menninger, and take my locksmith's tools with me.

I went with the girl. She was a healthy, bright young creature, whose eyes seemed to be lit up with the Christmas candles.

'Why do you keep looking at me?' I inquired, as we went along.

'My father was also a locksmith,' she replied, 'and I always look with interest at one of the craft.'

'You are a very sensible girl,' I replied; 'what is your name?'

'As far as the sense of either of us goes, I might be called Joas and you Jack,' she said, laughingly; 'but my name is Katharine.'

'The very name of my mother, now in Heaven,' I remarked.

We had now reached the House of the Finance Councillor. I ascended the broad steps; the whole house was lighted up, and warm in every part. I was taken into a room, on the floor of which lay a soft carpet. The walls were covered with pictures, in broad gold frames; towards one side stood a crimson velvet sofa, garlanded with flowers. 'This is the way rich people live,' I thought, and my heart beat high.

The Finance Councillor entered with a gold-inlaid casket in his hand. He said that the key was broken, and that I must open it. It was an English lock, and as I had no tool with me fine enough for the operation, I was obliged to hasten back for one. When I returned, and again entered the hall, the Finance Councillor said to the young female servant who was passing by—I have yet several things to prepare; do you, Katharine, take the locksmith into the room, and stay with him while he does his work.'

I followed Katharine into the handsome room, and said to her involuntarily—

'It is good living here; but you would be very sorry to leave these nice carpeted rooms to live in a little house of your own.'

'I will be a good while before I have to do that,' said Katharine; 'but now I see why you make so free as to call others sensible, and yet all the while reckon yourself a great deal more sensible than they; but yet, for all that, you may be mistaken. One soon finds out, in the magnificence and pomp of riches, that it is all one whether one eats with an iron spoon or a golden one—whether one walks on carpets or on plain boards. One person has as good a chance of happiness as another, if he is only honest, and has a good conscience.'

At these words the bunch of picklocks which I held in my hand fell to the ground, and there was such a fluttering before my eyes that I could not find the keyhole, and again Katharine laughed at me because it was evident that I did not belong to the very clever. At length, after many attempts, the bolt was shot, and, like dewdrops glittering in the sun, we beheld the brilliant contents of the casket, a diamond necklace lying upon dark blue velvet.

Katherine turned to the door and called to her master that the casket was open. But scarcely had he entered and cast a look within the lid, than, with a heavy gripe he laid his hand upon my shoulder, and exclaimed—'What is this? Where is the brooch with the large diamonds?'

I trembled like an aspen leaf; the bunch of picklocks in my hand jingled. 'This is the way; anybody looking at thee can see what thou art. They have been trying thee, trying thee falsely, and now thou wilt go to prison!' So spoke my soul within me. I was near falling on my knees. The voice of Katharine, however, roused me.

'How can you think such a thing? I, myself, was—'

'Be silent! You also are in the same case, as you'll see,' returned the Finance Councillor; 'you had better say nothing. From this place you do not stir—stay where you are!' He called his wife. She came, and he explained to her that it was his intention to present to her that evening the jewels of his deceased mother, but that now something had occurred which must be immediately sifted to the bottom; there was missing from this casket a brooch of very great value.

'You are at liberty,' said he, turning to me, 'to decide what you are charged with, and let the law take its course; or I will search you, as my wife will search Katharine.'

'Me! Search me?' exclaimed Katharine; and the thought that she, too—she, who had spoken so frankly, so religiously, so freely out of an honest heart—that she should fall under so notorious a suspicion, made me entirely forget what I had to reproach myself with. I placed myself before the Finance Councillor, and allowed myself to be searched.

It is impossible for me to describe how I felt; and even now an inexpressible shudder passes through my being when I think how my poor whole person was

examined and searched. I seemed to myself a beast, and no longer a human being—no longer what I had been; and whatever reproach there had been in my soul as regarded myself, it was now gone, which I myself had done was trivial, ridiculously, absurdly trivial. I might have done a thousand times more.

Of course, nothing was found upon either Katharine or myself, and I do not know what I thought. I remember saying to Katharine, 'Bear it patiently. I should very much like to make it up to you, as much as you have suffered for me.'

(To be concluded next week.)

VARIETIES.

When is a tourist in Ireland like a donkey?—When he's going to Bray.

Why is the owner of a bathing machine like a low-chandler?—Because he deals in dips.

A new square-mouthed gun has been invented by an officer of the French navy.

The consumption of snails has become so great in Paris, that it is said a special market is about to be opened for them.

'If the wrong side of heaven is so glorious,' said a little girl, looking at the stars in a night sky, 'what must the right side be!'

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his illness, his physician observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, 'That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night.'

An excursion round the world is being organised at Antwerp. The voyage will last two years, and the principal ports in both hemispheres will be successively visited. It is chiefly intended as a means of educational travel for young men.

One Sunday, lately, at Dundee, a clergyman threw a flower into the pulpit, and made it the text for his sermon, in which he alluded to the improving character of the study of natural objects, and the tendency of such studies to increase the splendour of the mind.

A French writer says that women in France are now such slaves to fashion, that if the Empress were to decree that they should go without clothes the summer, they would blush—to find themselves dressed.

'A beautiful day, Mr. Jenkins?' 'Yes, very pleasant, indeed.' 'Good day for the race.' 'Race what race?' 'The human race.' 'Oh! go along with your stupid jokes; get up a good one, like the one with which I sold Day.' 'Day, what Day?' 'The day we celebrate,' said Jenkins, who went on very rejoicing.

The alarming fact is noted that the former middle class of society in New York city is rapidly becoming absorbed into and allied with the poor tenement house class, and once in this vortex it is easy to sink to a lower depth.

With the exception of the interior of Western Australia the continent is now pretty well open from south to north to the enterprise of settlers. Corresponding to popular expectation there has been plenty of water found, and fertile plains capable of sustaining the whole surplus population of Europe. It is not impossible that another generation will find the northern and western coasts studded like the eastern and southern coasts with great cities, and the coast-line traversed by the railway and electric telegraph.

REAPPEARANCE OF AN OLD FASHION.—Some of our readers will be astonished to learn that shoes are again to be seen for out-door morning wear; yet such is the case. In Brighton they are even more general than in London. They are made of patent leather, and are cut high—a sort of compromise between a boot and a shoe; and in front they are ornamented with large cut steel buckles.

A PORCELAIN MIRACLE EXPLAINED.—The *Pungo* of Milan publishes an explanation of the miracle of the statue of the Magdalen which stands in one of the most populous suburbs of that city, and which is in the habit of weeping from time to time on account of the impieties of the day. The authorities having caused the statue, formed of baked clay, to be examined, discovered in its interior a reservoir for water intended to be heated. Whenever the clergy wished to make the Magdalen weep, they had a fire lighted beneath the reservoir, which caused the hot water to evaporate and rise into the upper parts of the statue, and the steam there being condensed, was directed towards the eyes by means of pipes.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 134.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The findings and sentences of the military commission which for the last two months had been investigating the charges against Booth's accomplices in the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempt upon the lives of Mr. Seward and his son were at once approved by President Johnson. David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, were sentenced to be hung; Dr. Mudd, Sam. Arnold, and Michael O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned for life; and Spangler, who aided Booth in making his escape from the theatre, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labour in the penitentiary. The sentences of those who were condemned to be hung were promptly carried into effect, and they were executed, in accordance with the President's order, on Friday, the 7th inst. The justice of the sentence, in the case of the men, is generally concurred in; but considerable sympathy was excited in favour of Mrs. Surratt, and attempts were made to procure a commutation of her sentence to imprisonment for life, or at least a reprieve for a few days, without avail. On the petition of her counsel, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Wylie, directing Gen. Hancock to release her in court, on the morning fixed for her execution, but the President issued an order specially suspending the writ and directing Gen. Hancock to proceed in the execution of the judgment of the military commission. The court was obliged to submit to this summary interference with the due process of law, which was justified by the U. S. Attorney General on the plea of military necessity. For the present, then, although the war is ended, the government of the United States is still virtually a military despotism, and likely to continue so for some time longer. The Military Commission have not yet published their finding as to the evidence against Davis and other leading Confederates of complicity in the assassination of Lincoln; but it is said to be certain that Davis will be tried on the charge before a military commission in Washington. The reports that the Ex-C. S. President is in ill-health are stated to be unfounded.

There is but little real feeling in favour of the Union yet in existence at the South. Loyalty does not manifest itself among the inhabitants of Galveston even now, while Union soldiers patrol the streets, and a powerful fleet is anchored off the city. The people of Texas are charged with clinging to the idea of State independence. They want to fly the Lone Star flag once more; to subdivide their country into two States or more, and to become a recognized power in the world. The Southern newspapers which have been published since the war concluded, after coming out in a most loyal spirit at first, have many them been getting a little wild again. A good deal of the old leaven still remains, and the Government has already suppressed one of the Richmond papers. The time has not yet arrived for the establishment of the liberty of speech and a free press in the model Republic.

The President has given an audience to a deputation of Virginians who wished him to so alter the proclamation as to dispense with the clause which excludes from its benefits persons who are worth more than \$20,000. The President, after a plain conversation said he would look at papers which they presented, but so far he had no reason for removing the exception.

An Emigrant Ship Burnt.

400 Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Merchants' Exchange, of this city, bulletins the following:—

The ship William Nelson, Capt. Smith, from Antwerp, June 4, and for New York with passengers, was burnt on the Banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About 30 of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. Johns, Newfoundland. The boats, with the crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed four hundred lives have been lost.

MONTREAL, July 7.—The purser of the steamer Moravian makes the following statement:—The ship Wm. Nelson, from Flushing for Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the Banks of Newfoundland. The fire originated from a red hot bolt being put into a tar pot between decks. Forty people were taken to St. Johns by the steamer Meteor. Four hundred people are missing. Some may have been saved in the boats.

From Europe.

The Canadian steamship Belgian, from Liverpool on the 29th, and Liverpool on the 30th ult., passed Father Point on the 9th inst.

The London Owl says:—We are happy to state that the British Government are greatly assured as to the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the American administration. The outpourings of a violent press and the private correspondences of men whose extreme views overbalance their judgment, gave an exaggerated colouring to some of the communications of President Johnson's cabinet, but we hope and believe that there is a deep-seated determination not to permit any temporary difference of opinion to cause any real estrangement between the two countries."

The following is a summary of news by the City of Baltimore:—

The Great Eastern safely anchored at the Nore on the evening of the 24th ult., where she was to remain until about the 8th of July.

The shipment of coals and stores and other preparations were busily progressing.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times states that President Johnson will pardon all the Confederate leaders if left alone, but the radicals do all they can to thwart his wishes.

At a meeting of the Cotton Supplies Association at Manchester, the speakers generally looked upon two million bales as the maximum to be expected from the South, with but little probability of a supply obtaining it.

Parliament will be dissolved on the 6th of July. Public business was virtually completed.

The House of Lords, on a motion of the Earl of Derby, rejected by a majority of 21, the bill passed by the House of Commons to modify the oaths required of Catholic members of Parliament.

Electing for Parliament was growing warmer. A serious riot is reported at Nottingham, and the military are said to have been called out.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that American ministers in Germany are instructed to obtain treaties, or at any rate promises, that German emigrants who have settled in the U. S. before quitting themselves of military service in Germany, shall not be held responsible for the omission and conscription after their return.

Marshal Canrobert has been appointed commander of the army of Paris.

The Italian government had rejected the terms proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question concerning the appointment of Bishops. The negotiations were broken off.

There was a ministerial crisis at Vienna. The cabinet had resigned. Count Mensdorff was provisional president of the council.

The report was current, but not confirmed, that the Bank of Bombay had suspended.

Col. MacDongall, the new Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia and Volunteer Force, arrived at Quebec last week on the steamer Moravian.

A horse stealer, on his way to the Iowa State prison, while on a steamer, threw his unclenched hands over the neck of the man who was guarding him, and making a desperate leap forward, threw himself and the man into the river. Both were drowned.

Armstrong, the detective, against whose character some rather damaging hints have been thrown out in the recent police investigations at Hamilton and Toronto, has again had his life placed in jeopardy by some of the dangerous class of criminals whose practices he has been exposing. On Saturday last, while on his return to Canada with certificates he has been to obtain, and which it is said will baffle all attempts to attack his reputation or veracity, he was attacked at Port Huron by a crowd of about fifty thieves and their friends. Armstrong, armed with a revolver in one hand and a dirk in the other, and attended by some friends, made his way through the crowd, and crossed over to Sarnia. He was followed by about a dozen of his enemies, when the Mayor, seeing his life was in danger, sent a guard with him to the Grand Trunk station where he was guaranteed protection in case of trouble.

A daring burglary was committed in Toronto, on Monday night. A strong iron safe, in the office at Aldwell's brewery, was blown open with gunpowder, and the contents of the cash-box, amounting to about \$500, were carried off. "Jim" Brown, who was recently arrested on a charge of having robbed the Pittsburg bank, and whose name has since figured in the police investigations at Toronto, has, with another man, been arrested on suspicion.

Numbers of Canadians who have been to the States in search of work, are returning, utterly disappointed on their trip. Farm labourers are now scarce and in demand in the western part of the Province.

THE DERMOTT CONVENTION.—The great Commercial Convention of the Boards of Trade of the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada and the other provinces, commenced at Detroit on Tuesday. The renewal and extension of the Reciprocity Treaty is the main object the Provincial delegates will urge upon the Convention, and in this they will be seconded by the delegates from the Western States. A powerful protectionist influence from the Northern and New England States opposes the renewal of the treaty.—The Convention, it is feared, will, so far as the interests of Canada are concerned, prove a failure, some of the Western delegates being dissatisfied with the action of the Convention in confining each delegation to one vote, irrespective of the importance of the place represented. Several of the Chicago delegates have already withdrawn in consequence. Their secession may break up the Convention.

CANADIAN LABOURERS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Canadian labourers who recently proceeded to Nova Scotia for the purpose of working on the Pictou railway, were told on landing by the contractor that they would only receive 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day, instead of the dollar a day promised to them here. They very properly refused to take less than the amount stipulated, and were accordingly thrown on the streets for a living. Much suffering consequently ensued, when finally their case was brought under the notice of the government, and they immediately instructed Mr. Sampson Fawcett, the chief engineer of the proposed road, to lay off a section and put the men to work at the prices they had agreed upon in Canada. Imposition of this nature is so frequent that it would be advisable to reconsider the bill brought before the House last session to meet cases of this very description.

DOGS AMONG CATTLE.—We regret to learn that a disease has shown itself among cattle in the township of Barton, below the mountains, which is proving very disastrous. During the last week or two some twenty or thirty cattle and horses have died. In dogs it first shows itself by a swelling of the throat, and terminates fatally in about twelve hours. In cows and horses they are sick only ten or twelve hours, and, in every case where they have been attacked the result has been fatal. It is feared that the disease, of whatever nature it is, is being spread by the improper negligence in burying the animal first affected, as it seems to have been first communicated from the place where these animals have been insufficiently buried. We have heard of one man who lost 10 animals, one 3, one 4, one 1, and others the particulars of which we have not heard.—Hamilton Spectator.

TWO CROPS IN ONE SEASON.—We have been informed that Mr. Thos. Potter, who lives on the Huron road in Goderich township, has harvested a crop of peas this season, and that on the same field, with seed from this year's yield, the new crop is coming on finely, being already above ground, and bids fair to become a good one. This is pretty good for the Huron tract.—Clinton New Era.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INMITTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 25
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 15
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will willingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

The Policy of the U. S. Government Towards Mexico.

The World's Washington special says—Some very important statements were made in semi-official quarters to-day with regard to the policy of the government on the Mexican question. The story comes to such a shore that it cannot well be discredited, and is to the effect, 1st. That the government will not permit another French, Austrian or foreign soldier of any sort in the service of Maximilian to be landed on the Mexican coast without entering a firm and decided protest. 2nd. And what is of the gravest importance, that the government having stationed in Texas an army of one hundred thousand men, will keep it there to act as a corps of observation, and to exert every possible pressure as shall ultimately compel the withdrawal of Maximilian from Mexico. This army has been so disposed that it overthrows, especially on the Rio Grande, the Mexican frontier, and keeps the rebels in the new Emperor in an incessant state of apprehension and activity. If a collision should come the United States would have at hand a force sufficient to maintain its dignity and make a trial. The transfer of a Confederate battery to the Emperor General Mejia is another matter now occupying official attention, and a searching investigation is to be made into the matter of the sale and sale. If General Slaughter did dispose of a Confederate battery to the rebels as stated it will be demanded and obtained. It is also understood that there are between 12,000 and 15,000 Confederates in the Mexican service, near the Texas border, and it is definitely settled that if these are troublesome they will be punished even if you should throw our arms across the border.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 15.

The Twelfth of July in Madoc.

In proportion to its population, there is probably no more thoroughly "Orange" township in all Canada than Madoc. From this it naturally follows, that the annual celebration of the Battle of the Boyne, with its "glorious, pious and immortal memory" of King William III, should be the day which by common consent is chosen as the holiday of the year. So long as we have known Madoc, the "Twelfth" has always been the day to which men, women and children look forward as that on which they are bound to set themselves free from their ordinary avocations, and enjoy the bustle and excitement of a general holiday. In fact, what the "Fourth" is to an American, the "Twelfth" is to our hard-working, almost "backwood" people—only that instead of demanding a "spread-eagle" creation, they are satisfied to listen to a sermon appropriate to the occasion, and in lieu of a military parade, they look forward to seeing the "Orangemen" take their annual "walk." Hitherto that has been confined to the local Lodges; but this year Madoc was selected as the scene of a display on a larger scale—the first County Meeting of the Orange Lodges of North Hastings, which was expected to convert the usual gathering of hundreds into thousands.

For the honour thus conferred on "Our Village" due preparations were made. Evergreen arches spanned the road in front of the "Hastings House," and also from the "North American Hotel" to the Post Office, while a third was thrown across the commencement of the new County Road, by which the Lodges from the North were to make their entrance into the village. In front of many of the stores, flagstaffs were raised, and if the flags which floated from them were neither "bunting" in material, nor British in design, they at least gave a gay and holiday appearance to the streets, which was greatly contributed to by the crowds of visitors, which with the village population amounted to between 2500 and 3,000 persons.

[For the following report of the proceedings, we are indebted to one of the officers of the Village Lodge.]

Wednesday being the 12th of July, most of the Orange Lodges in North Hastings, according to previous arrangement, met together in Madoc to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and in truth there was a goodly assemblage of the Brethren of the Order, accompanied (as is usual in such gatherings) by many a comely matron and many a bonny lass, whose happy looks and sunny smiles beamed the pleasurable satisfaction they experienced on this important day. There were in all about 17 Lodges from the different districts, and doubtless but for the cloudy aspect of the morning, added to the distance many of the Lodges would have had to travel, there would have been a far greater assemblage; but still there was a much larger concourse of people congregated together than our village is wont to see.

According to programme, the Village Lodge, with drums beating and colours flying, marched from their Lodge room soon after ten o'clock, to meet the Lodges from the various parts of the township, as well as those from Elzevir and Marmora. The Lodges from the North, having assembled together, proceeded through the village to meet the Lodges from the South. When all had arrived on the ground, they formed two deep, and headed by four Black Knights, proceeded to the beautiful grove on the farm of Mr. L. McBeath, west of the Presbyterian Church, where a very impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Fox, of Belleville, who took his text from Jeremiah ii., 12 and 13. The Rev. Mr. Dowler, of Marmora, also, in some very appropriate remarks, delivered a short address, after which the Lodges returned to the village in procession, and separated for a time for dinner. At half-past two o'clock, the Lodges re-assembled and marched to the Cricket Ground, where they were addressed by Mr. James Haggerty, Junior, County Master. Cheers were then given for the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master of Canada; the Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master of Canada, as well as for the various Officers and Lodges in the North Riding of Hastings. These were responded to by Mr. James Haggerty, Jr., County Master; Mr. J. N. Moore, Deputy County Master; Mr. Francis Reynolds, Master of No. 5 District; and Mr. G. D. Raw, Master of No. 321. Returning to the space in front of Hudgings' Hotel, some more speeches were made and cheers given, after which the Lodges were dismissed, and returned to their homes, well pleased with the proceedings,—nothing in the shape of intoxication or unseemly conduct having occurred in the crowd that thronged the streets, to mar the day's pleasure.

Madoc Township Council.

The Council met in the Town-Hall on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment. Present:—A. F. Wood, W. Ward, S. Reed, W. Blair and J. Tassie. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following sums were ordered to be paid:—\$10. to the Reeve, for furnishing Road beat No. 36 with a scraper;—\$24 for building a bridge across the creek at St. Charles's;—and \$10 was granted, to correspond with the amount offered by Hon. B. Flint for prizes to the School-section.

The Reeve was authorized to get the bridge at Conlin's repaired, provided the amount does not exceed \$30.

A committee, consisting of the Reeve, Deputy Reeve and S. Reed was appointed, to examine the creek on the concession line between the 6th and 7th conces-

sions, and make out the specifications for a bridge, name O'Brien's, and report to the next meeting.

E. Franklin was allowed two days' road work.

Beat No. 1 for having drained the road.

A petition was presented from Robert Cooper

others, praying that the road on the north side of lot No. 20, from the 8th to the 9th concession, be changed to the south side.

A by-law, levying taxes for 1865, was introduced and passed.

The amount was fixed at 5¢ per acre.

The pound.

The Council then adjourned till August.

Incendiary and Robbery.

(Before A. F. Wood, W. H. Tumely, and J. Dale, Esq.)

Samuel McConkey was charged with firing the stores, and shooting a horse, the property of Sam Hart, of Madoc, on the night of the 8th instant, also with stealing 50 lbs of butter. Mr. Green appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Jas. Fitzgerald for the defendant.

The complainant being sworn, deposed that he lived on the east half of lot No. 14 in the tenth concession of Madoc, and that on Saturday night last, about twelve o'clock, while sitting up with some of his family who were sick, he had occasion to go to the door of his house, to Cooper's Creek, to get some water. He saw Sam. McConkey coming across Cooper Creek, from the direction of Elzevir, and after crossing the creek McConkey took a match out of his pocket, struck a light, and set fire to the fence. The witness did not speak to him, as he was afraid of him; on the same night other parts of the fence were burnt, amounting in all to about 85 rods. About four o'clock on the Sunday morning the witness found a horse lying near Mr. Reed's barn, about thirty rods from McConkey's house. He suspected McConkey shot the horse because, about three-quarters of an hour after putting out the fire in his fence, when he heard a shot in the direction of McConkey's place. If this dog was killed, he would not leave a hole in the fence on witness's place. McConkey also induced him to join a "company" he was getting up for the purpose of burning his neighbours' property. The same night that his fence was burnt and his horse shot, witness lost about fifty pounds of butter from a root cellar about two rods from his house. After McConkey's arrest, witness, in company with the constable, searched for the missing butter, and found it in McConkey's field of barley. His suspicions were aroused as to the person who took the butter, by a knife being found in the cellar.

On cross-examination the prosecutor stated he about seven rods from the place where the fence was set on fire, when he saw the man strike a match on his pantaloons; that the light from the match shone on the man's face, and that he was sure it was McConkey, as it was bright moonlight at the time. He had asked Eliza Parks, if McConkey was not J. Conlin's over night and she said, he was, about 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Hart deposed to discovering the loss of her butter when she went to strain the milk in the morning, and to showing the knife which she found in the root cellar to Mr. Diamond, who was with her husband examining the injured horse, and he said it would be well to keep it. She said she thought the knife would help to condemn the thief.

The knife was produced by the constable, and identified.

Drusilla Reed:—Saw a knife exactly like the one produced in the possession of McConkey, while he was making a cork out of a pine stick, at James L. Caw's, on Thursday, the 29th of June. Had often seen the knife in McConkey's hand; particularly noticed it, because he had lost it once before, and she would not do so again for \$5.

James Roy, John Henry Reed, and Thomas Martin testified that they had seen a knife, resembling the one produced, in McConkey's possession.

For the defence, witnesses were called, who deposed that a parcel of knives of the same pattern had been sold by Mr. Lingham; and that they were in McConkey's company till somewhere about twelve o'clock on Saturday night. James Kincaid also deposed that he passed near Hart's on his way home from Madoc, and saw no signs of the fence being on fire, at about one o'clock. Thomas Martin was recalled, and said that Kincaid was the whole length of a concession from where the fence was fired.

McConkey, when asked by the Bench if he wished to make any explanation, declined to say anything. He was then committed for trial, an application being made that he might be released on bail being refused.

The prisoner was then placed under the charge of

Embry, who was to have taken him the next evening to the jail at Belleville; but in the course of the evening, while at Joe Bateman's, the prisoner, under the pretence of lighting his pipe, contrived to get out of the room where he had been sitting with Embry, J. Bateman, and the witness Kincaid, and once disappeared. He has not yet been reapprehended.

(Before A. F. Wood and J. Dale, Esq.)

Mrs. Mary Roberts was charged by Oscar Bristol with maliciously turning horses into his grain, on lot 6, in the 7th concession of Madoc, on Saturday, 8th inst.; and with having, on the following evening, driven away his horses from his premises. The witness called by Mr. Bristol not being present when the case was called on, he consented that Mrs. Roberts being sworn, when she deposed that she had no horses into his grain, but merely turned the horses out of her own field on Saturday night and started them a little way down the road and left them there; neither put them herself, nor saw any else put them into his field. On Sunday evening, she saw his horses again in her field, and started them to the pound, but left them at Harvey's on Sunday. The fence where his horses escaped into his field, was good. Her only reason for driving the horses away, was to protect her property, and not from any feeling of malice.—Case dismissed, complainant having to pay the costs.

BIG BURN.—On Saturday night last, the log cabin of David Rider, on lot 15 in the tenth concession, containing a fanning mill, and other agricultural implements, of the value of about \$20, was also burnt. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

DEATH OF JUDGE SMART.—Wm. Smart, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Hastings County, died at his residence in Belleville, on the 10th inst., after a few days' painful illness.

Rev. Mr. McIntosh, of Amherst Island, is expected to hold service in the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, the 16th inst., morning and evening.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Having read the doleful effusion of the Man in the North, and having, after some time, and by help of a naturally good constitution, recovered from the fit of melancholy into which it had thrown (and which I suppose has been an epidemic among our readers), I shall now attempt a refutation of his arguments. In the first place, the Exodus of which speaks has been greatly overstated. Large numbers certainly have left the country, but by far the greater number have returned. Let your correspondent look at Madoc, for instance. Our Northern friends then indulge in a long rigmarole concerning F. Head, and responsible government, the exact meaning of which on the question no one with whom we met can understand. Your correspondent argues all the evils with which we have been afflicted to bad Legislation, and indulges in some most unarrantable strictures upon our Canadian Statesmen, who prove conclusively his brilliant vituperative were, and the weakness of his arguments. Our steame may, in common with others, have committed errors of judgement; but his foolish epithets apply with them their own condemnation and need further notice. The gentleman's sympathies appear to be strongly enlisted for those who have lost their property in the back townships, and have yet received no fair return for their capital. Many of these cases are certainly very hard; perhaps no cause has contributed more to our hurt, than the representations which have induced persons entirely unacquainted with the difficulties and hardships of a backwoodsman's life to squander away our funds in attempting to clear up farms on the Hastings Road. The emigrant's best policy on arriving in this country would be to put his money in bank, and hire out with some respectable farmer a year; he would in this way acquire experience which would be of immense value to him afterwards; and if possessed of energy and industry, could not realize a comfortable subsistence. Finally, our correspondent appears to be one of a class much numerous with us, those who make a business abusing the climate, soil and institutions of their country, mourning (with their own hands in their pockets) the absence of all enterprise and energy, and pointing out the Yankees as being as superior to us in those qualities as they are in big talk.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE NORTH.

BIRTH.
WOOD.—At Madoc, on Thursday, the 13th of July, the wife of A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden of the County of Hastings, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th June, 1865.

Brown, Wm M	McLeod, Miss M A
Condon, Wm	McLeod, John
Corioan, Patrick	O'Hara, Daniel (2)
Dennis, F	Pack, John
Delyea, Samuel	Parks, J
Eager, L	Rankin, C E (2)
Eager, Miss Almeda	Sills, Miss Adeline
Greenes, James	Tromenisher, Michael
Kenney, Valentine	Wood, Henry
Lloyd, Sarah	

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST next, for the dispatch of business.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T-CLERK.
Office, Town-Hall, June 10th.

To all Whom It May Concern.

Change of Road Allowance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application has been made to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, by ROBERT COOPER and others, to have the Road Allowance on the North side of Lot No. 29, in the 9th concession, changed to the South side of said road, so that the said change will be allowed at the next regular meeting of the Council, if no objections against it are then presented.

By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T-CLERK.

Town-Hall, July 10th, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood.

ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

DR. NICHOL,

A NEXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past six years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, June 25th, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THE STORE and PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES SPEIRS.

P.S.—NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PARTIES indebted to the ESTATE of JAMES SPEIRS, of MADOC, shall make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or his Solicitors, Messrs. PONTON & FALKNER, of Belleville.

MADOC, May 26th, 1865.

JOHN WHYTE,
Official Assignee.

Important to Farmers !

BRIDGE WATER

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S

Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill, is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

4 Call is Solicited.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

May 10, 1865.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

R EPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands. Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

OR MCGILL COLLEGE.

H AS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)
With neatness and dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER
MADOC.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,
Civil Engineer, &c.

Office, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the Mercury Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, July 15, 1865.

ASHES	\$4 50	lb. cwt.
BARLEY	None	offering.
OATS	50	cents.
WHEAT	None	offering.
RYE	50	cents.
PEAS	75	cents.
HIDES	92	
PORK	5	lb. bbl.
BUTTER	7 1/2	lb. bbl.
EGGS	5d.	do. Scarce.
HAY	8	

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 4s 6d. 6d. Spring Wheat, 4s 6d. 6d. Oats, 2s 2d. 3d. Barley, 2s 6d. 3d. Corn, 2s 2d. 3d. Peas, 1s 6d. 2s 6d. Turnips, 1s 6d. 2s 6d. Potatoes, 1s 6d. 2s 6d. Eggs, 7 1/2d. 9 1/2d. Hides firm. Wool, 5s 6d.

A D.

Though thus gloomy, and 'tis coarse
Pleas' meounds of years behind,
Wt little note the days that pass
Like "Chaff before the wind."

We, beelies, ask "What is a day?"—
'Tis nothing, after all,
And seem it, as it glides along,
Till it is past recall.

We will not catch it in flight,
And hold it while we may,
What matters it?" we ask again,—
"The but a single day."

But still it onward rolls, and turns
From us in sad disdain.
Do what we may, when once 'tis gone,
We'll never return again.
Why should we, then, with such contempt,
Treat this our little day?
It bids us mind that like itself,
We all shall pass away.

THE SAVINGS BANK BOOK.
FROM THE GERMAN.
(Concluded.)

One Saturday morning, some weeks later, as I was standing in the workshop, busy about a large double lock for the House of Correction, Katharine brought a padlock, of which the key was lost, to have a new one fitted, and which, she said, must be brought home in the evening.

I went accordingly in the evening to the house of the Finance Councillor. Katharine was cleaning the steps. As soon as she saw me she rose up, wiped her hands quickly on her apron, and taking the padlock from me, said—Thank God! we are both of us cleared. There is a letter and a packet come from the master's sister, and she says she forgot to put the brooch in the casket, and so now she has sent it.

"And why does not the great gentleman come and beg my pardon?" I asked.

"He will do so," said Katharine, stammering. "He wished me to let you know."

I saw that this was merely an excuse; but she conjured me to cherish no ill will in my heart, but just as she said, to put one thing against another. "I unquestionably," said she, "had done something wrong which had not been found out, perhaps it might have been a very little thing, and now I must regard myself as being punished in this way."

By the steps of the Finance Councillor's door, which I had gone up and down in anguish, pain and despair, I now seemed to be filled with joy. Our innocence was proved, and Katharine (had found out the secret) loved me.

One morning, at the urgent persuasion of my comrade, I resolved to fetch away my money from the savings bank, in order to try my luck in the wide world, and then to marry Katharine.

The nearer I came to the house, the more violently my heart beat. A chaffinch sat upon the window-sill and sang merrily; and, as people in my circumstances are generally supposed to be superstitious, I thought I would make this bird a sign to myself, and Councillor of Finance is his godfather.

"If the bird continues to sing till I enter the door, then I may go boldly in and all will succeed; but if it leaves off and flies away, then it is a sign that I shall get into trouble; then, I must turn back, burn my book, and do nothing." As I approached, proceeding at Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of the U. S. Government, which excites attention, from the house, the bird really left off singing, and flew away. "Pshaw! what silly superstition! How can I place so much stress on such nonsense? I'll do it now, and in sheer defiance. Now for it! It must succeed, and it will succeed!"

I entered the room. Finance Councillor Menninger was standing at a table counting over sums of money that were being paid in, whilst another gentleman entered the sums into a ledger. For the first moment I felt shocked to see that Mr. Menninger was there; but again I was glad—glad that I had to transact my business with the very man who had so greatly injured me.

I stood quietly waiting for my turn; cold perspiration covered my whole body, and my hands were so clammy that my little book seemed to cling to them.

At length my turn came. I handed in my book without a word. The Finance Councillor pushed up his spectacles from his eyes to his brow, and looked into the book for a minute. All was still as death, the only audible sound being the measured movement of the pendulum on the wall. My heart beat violently.

"You have made good savings," said the Finance Councillor, at length, opening the flap of the counter; "come in here."

"I followed him into an inner room. Here stood an iron safe, which he unlocked. "Will you have

paper or coin?" asked he. "Paper," said I. "Large or small?" "Small."

He handed me a packet, inclosed in a printed band, on which were the words "One hundred dollars." He desired me to count them whilst he gave me the remainder. I could not lay the separate notes together, because I trembled so violently; and when turning round he asked, "Is it right?" I nodded without a word. He now laid before me the remaining odd dollars, when, again drawing down his spectacles to his eyes, he suddenly asked,

"Are you not the journeyman locksmith who was at my house last Christmas?"

"Yes," I replied.

"I am glad of that; I am glad to meet you. I have often reproached myself that I had not asked your forgiveness for the suspicion I then cast upon you and which must have been so painful to you at the time. But the fact was, that I delayed it so long, I persuaded myself that you were no longer in the town. I beg you now, however, to receive my apology, and if I can in any way be serviceable to you I shall be glad. I have done you an injustice; and you will do me a favour if you will allow me—What is amiss? Are you not well? What is it?"

Ah! who can express the crowd of emotions which oppress the heart at a moment like this. There I stood, and held the money convulsively in my hands. Never before in my life had I so much between my fingers; and before me on the table lay a little heap of coins, one upon another—and all was mine!

A something within me would have rejoiced, but another something seemed to snatch all out of my hand, and to take also my soul with it. The fact that the very man whom I hated, and for whose sake I was ready to do an injustice to all men—that he should meet me with kindness and show a desire to oblige me—that he should humble himself, and make an acknowledgement to me, quite overcame me, when I had excited myself to hatred, and had committed myself to sin! I was subdued, and I was saved! for then I saw my depravity. A superior power had taken me captive, and carried me in contrition before the judgment seat of the Eternal!

I fell down on my knees, and exclaimed, "No, no! I am wicked man! Take, take the money!"

I related the truth.

The Finance Councillor was a true and earnest comforter. He saw my contrition, and raised me from the abyss of self condemnation by his kindness and sympathy. In one particular I had a hard struggle with him. He insisted upon giving my money to the justice of the law; the consideration, however, that thus I should inevitably be brought into trouble myself, determined him to abstain from so doing. Before leaving the savings bank, my book was burned.

My fellow journeymen were sent back to their native town by a temporary passport, and my betrothal with Katharine took place in the house of the Councillor of Finance, who has remained to this day a true friend to me. It is by his means that I have been able to settle here; and the reason why my little Theobald has such an elegant name, is that the Councillor of Finance is his godfather.

PRACITCAL FLYING MACHINES.—A work is now in progress at Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of the U. S. Government, which excites attention, from the curiosity as well as scientific interest. It is the construction of a flying machine, which is intended to be independent of the winds for its propulsion.

The propelling power is gained by the rapid revolution of large spiral fans, just as a propeller steamship is urged through the water by the screw. The idea is not by any means new, but has many times been proposed; though we do not know that it has been put in practice on a large scale. The working principle is already exhibited in the form of a little toy. The atrophy of the optic nerve, said to be produced by simple construction, and of which there are many in use. The Government was induced to enter into a field which has hitherto been occupied chiefly by enthusiasts, through the representations of the late lamented General O. M. Mitchell. He mounted a fan upon a vertical pole and experimentally determined what size of blades and what speed of revolution were necessary to raise a six-ton load, which is to be the weight of the projected machine. It is canoe-shaped, and built of copper with iron ribs. An engine is placed in the centre, with sufficient power to work a screw fan with twenty-four blades. There are four of these fans connected with the engine—one below, one above the canoe, and one at each end. The upper and lower fans are worked together to produce an ascent, and the terminal fans are made to revolve together or separately in the same direction, or in opposite directions, for the purpose of propelling the craft

horizontally. The officer in superintendence has to have his task completed in a month.

VARIETIES.

Novel Sport for the Million.—A mill-race. Why is oak the worst wood of which to make a wooden leg?—Because it produces a corn.

The man who got intoxicated with delight has turned out of the Temperance Society.

"I am like a hone," said a schoolmaster of himself. "I sharpen a number of blades, but I myself out in doing it."

Dresses without sleeves are the style in Paris, as far as we can explain without bodies too; and nothing they will be without skirts.

A veterinary blacksmith at Versailles has painted a composition to be applied to horses' feet, a place of the iron shoe. It hardens when dry. Its advantage is a reduction to one fourth of the ordinary cost.

By way of consolation (says an English paper) those who at the approaching election are doomed to go to the wall, we may state that the first time Lord Palmerston put up for a seat in Parliament was 1805, at Horsham. He received one vote!

A correspondent of a London contemporary has heard some time ago that a man and his wife were alone in a compartment of a railway carriage when a collision occurred, that they were unharmed, and the man immediately struck his wife below the face with a view of compensation for the injury through the "collision."

A candidate for the Civil Service says, "punctuality is the sole of business," and justified the canary on the ground that it is the foundation of business, as the sole of the foot. The same individual describes Bohemia as "famous for its book" and speaks of the head as "the northern extremity of the human frame."

The London Athenaeum states that at certain photographic establishments the appetites as well as the vanity of the public are stimulated by the offer of an "en-pie and your likeness for sixpence. Offer your 'likeness' and a cup of coffee for some money. At a third house it is 'your like and a cigar for sixpence."

Recent statistics show that 105,988 persons receive daily relief in London. Of the three million inhabitants, between three and four of every hundred find it impossible to obtain a livelihood, and are dependent on the voluntary or compulsory charity of a sum amounting to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

A gentleman who had long been subject to nocturnal visitation of thieves in his orchards, wishing to preserve his property without endangering any one's life, procured from a hospital the leg subject, which he placed one evening in a steel cage in his garden, and next morning sent the carrier to the town to announce that "the owner of the leg in Mr. —'s grounds last night, might receive an application." He was never robbed again.

FOR AND AGAINST TOBACCO.—All the evils of smoking, says Dr. Richardson, are functional in character, and no confirmed smoker so long as he indulges in the habit can ever be said to be well; but it does not follow that he is to become the subject of organic disease because he smokes. Smoking produces disturbances in the blood, on the stomach, on the heart, on the organs of sense, on the brain, on the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat, and on the bronchial surface of the lungs. The statement is not by any means new, but has many times been proposed; though we do not know that it has been put in practice on a large scale. The working principle is already exhibited in the form of a little toy. The atrophy of the optic nerve, said to be produced by tobacco smoking, was at one time strongly suspected, but more extended observation seems to have confirmed the dependence of the disease on tobacco smoking. Dr. Richardson considers that only a million men are living with stomach ulcers, hearts that labour unusually, and blood that is not fully oxidised. In a purely philosophical point of view, the question admits but of one answer—viz., that the existence of a national absurdity—a picture suggesting a mania, foolish, ridiculous, and incomprehensible, but yet Dr. Richardson considers tobacco "the least harmful of luxuries." It is innocuous, he says, "as compared with alcohol; it does infinitely less harm than opium; it is in no sense worse than sugar; and by the side of high living it all together contrasts most favourably."

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 135. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Detroit Convention.

The difficulty about the vote of the delegations being best adjusted satisfactorily to the Western delegates, the proper business of the great commercial convention at Detroit was entered upon and decided harmoniously. As many of the questions discussed concerned the Americans alone, the provincial delegates declined to vote at all, and confined themselves to arguments in favour of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and enlarged and improved means of communication between the West and the sea-board. This abstinence from appearance of a desire to interfere with the domestic affairs of the Republic, led to the promotion of a generally cordial feeling, and to the prompt rejection, by the majority of the American merchants, of the attempt made by a few persons to ill-will to reference to Canadian sympathies in the South in the late civil war. Warlike sentiments and projects were alike at a discount; and it is generally felt that this meeting of the representatives of various commercial bodies in the United States and the British Provinces will have a beneficial effect on their future relations.

The Canadian and other Provincial delegates were very successful in the object with which they went to Detroit, namely, in securing an expression of the Convention in favour of the principles of reciprocity in trade. Ex-Vice-President Johnson and other of the American delegates are in effect in opposition to the renewal of the treaty, but without effect. The resolution reported by the Committee on Reciprocity, to the effect "that notice given for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty meets the approval of this Convention," was unanimously adopted; but so also was an amendment, reported by the same committee, which requested the President to enter into negotiations with the government of Great Britain for the conclusion of a treaty for reciprocity and commercial intercourse, not only with the British Provinces, but in the existing treaty, but also with British Columbia, the Selkirk Settlement, and Vancouver's Island, "on principles just and equitable to all, having reference to the financial condition of our country," that is, the United States: the treaty also to include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and rivers of British North America, with such improvement of the rivers and enlargement of the canals as will render them adequate for the requirements of sea in communicating with the ocean.—The delegates had previously passed a resolution reciprocating the spirit of that adopted by the

attempt to bring about the entire abrogation of reciprocity arose from the jealousy of certain interested localities, aided by an irritated state of national susceptibility. That is fast subsiding, and the general spirit being now fairly roused as to the changes already conferred by the existing treaty with the United States, the merchants of that country, on whom the burden of national taxation falls heavily, have given a pretty strong hint of their desire that the principle should be extended and restricted. They have suffered so much from the consequences of allowing all the ports of the country to be controlled by more than that they are determined to bring their ultimate influence to bear upon the Govern-

ment, in future, in matters relating to commerce. By provoking the Detroit Convention, the mischievous who sought either to injure Canada or force her into annexation, have failed in their designs, and only prepared the way for ultimate free commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces.

From Europe.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 5th, arrived at New York on the 17th.

In the House of Commons, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Hunt moved a vote of censure on the Lord Chancellor, in connection with the Bankruptcy Court scandal.

The Lord Advocate defended the Chancellor. He said there was nothing in the case to warrant the severe censures passed on him, and moved an amendment to the effect that the House agreed with the report of the committee.

Mr. Bouverie said that he had no confidence in the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Hunt's motion of censure was negatived.

Lord Palmerston moved the adjournment of the House until the 4th, which was lost by 177 to 163.

Mr. Bouverie's amendment, which is similar to Mr. Hunt's with one exception, was carried without a division amid loud cheers.

The *Times* says the result of the debate in the Commons is that a grave vote of censure has been passed on the Lord Chancellor. The discredit of a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation at large.

In the House of Lords on the 4th, it was announced that the Queen had accepted the Lord Chancellor's resignation. He will continue in office till prorogation.

The steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 5th, and *Queenstown* on the 6th, also arrived at New York on the 17th.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell presented a correspondence from America as to the termination of the war, and expressing satisfaction at the withdrawal of belligerent rights.

In reply to Lord Derby he said that nothing in his despatches tended to show that the usual courtesies were to be denied to British vessels.

Mr. Bigelow, the American minister at Paris, gave a *vote* on July 4th, which was largely attended. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 6th, and its dissolution immediately followed.

The Queen's speech was delivered by commission. It rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired, and prosperity restored in States which have suffered from the contest. She regrets that the confederation scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the provinces additional strength and lead to many improvements. She expresses gratification at the assurance of devoted loyalty from the provinces.

The Canadian steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 6th, and *Bondonderry* on the 7th, passed Father Point on the 17th.

In the House of Lords on the 5th inst., the Lord Chancellor announced his resignation in an appropriate valedictory address. He stated that he had repeatedly expressed his desire to resign in consequence of the unjust charges which had been brought against him, but that Lord Palmerston and his colleagues had dissuaded him from doing so. He would say nothing in regard to the vote of the House of Commons, farther than that he bowed to it and hoped that in time a more favourable feeling would be entertained towards him. The address was marked by feeling and good taste, and was received with respect and sympathy by the House.

Lord Cranworth is the new Lord Chancellor

Just the Cheese—for Canada.

From the *Trade Review*.

*** The factory system is found to be much more remunerative than private dairies, besides saving the time and la-

bour of the former, and producing a very much superior article than can possibly be made by hand labor. The manufacture of cheese is also found to be much more remunerative than butter, as the milk used in making one pound of butter makes nearly three pounds of cheese, the value of the butter is 15 cents, that of three pounds cheese at least 33 cents.

There is no reason why cheese factories should not be in successful operation in every township in Canada. The expense is not great, nor the management difficult. Nothing but a good and indifference to the subject, can account for the absence of cheese factories, and attention can be drawn to the question by giving a general sketch of the *method of operation* through the columns of the *Review*, and other papers attained.

The 1st requisite is suitable buildings, which contain a manufacturing room, or place for making the curd, a press room and a dry house or curing room. The manufacturing room should be over or near to a stream of spring water, by which all droppings of curd or curd, &c., will be carried off, the milk and cheese or foul mass be allowed to remain until the process is completed. In this room the curd is made. A vat is 9 feet long by 3 feet wide and 19 inches deep, (the largest are 15 feet long, having other dimensions than 9 feet, made of wood, lined with tin; between the wood and tin is a space around the vat, through which cold spring water is run during the night after the milk is put in.)

THE MILK.—On putting the milk in the vat at night it is slowly stirred until the temperature is reduced to 60 degrees. The water is allowed to flow around the vat all night to keep the milk cool and prevent souring. In the morning the milk is taken out and the temperature raised to 82 degrees by means of steam pipes attached to the vat, when the proper heat is attained, sufficient rennet is added to insure perfect coagulation in an hour and a quarter. Before heating, the curd of the night before is skinned off, potted back, and stirred through the milk until coagulation is attained, this insures perfect equality in richness of the curd.

THE CURD.—As soon as the curd is formed, which may be known by its breaking with a smooth, clean fracture on passing the fingers through it, it is cut with a gang knife, made for the purpose, into pieces about an inch square. It is then heated in a steam pipe attached to the vat, when the proper heat is raised to 88. The curd is then scraped off the sides of the vat, before this process is completed, the temperature is again raised to 98 or 101, at which point it is held until the curd is perfectly cooked; this generally requires about an hour. After cooking, withdraw the heat and turn on cold water, reducing the temperature to 88, when the curd is slipped out into a sink or strainer, where it keeps in motion until thoroughly drained, when the salt is added and the working is plotted. The quantity of salt used is 2½ pounds to 100 pounds cheese.

PASSAGE.—When the curd is set, it is put into the bags and passed through four hours of the process of salting, and again pressed for 24 hours. It is then taken from the bags, dried, and transferred to the curing or drying room, where it is turned daily, and kept cold to prevent the surface becoming too dry. A visit of an hour's duration at the factory would render these hints more clear. There are two or three factories in successful operation in Canada West, the first of which was opened by Mr. White, near Port Hope; there are two others near Brantford. All these firms supply their cheese as soon as ready for use; in the immediate neighborhood, while for an immediate export trade we are compelled to go to the United States.

People seem puzzled to know what on earth the Americans want with so many cows, they are buying up every cow they can get and driving them across the line. The explanation is simply that for the summer's milk of each cow the farmer gets nearly \$50; if we can well afford to pay \$20 to \$10 each for such cattle, if our people would read more, use their heads a little more, they might enjoy their prosperity without incurring the risk of annexation to a people tremendously taxed, and compelled to use a currency which they dare not allow to be depreciated.

Destruction of Barnum's Museum.

On Thursday last, under the heat and glare of the noon-day sun, this landmark of world-wide, if not classic fame, was burned to the very ground. The fire originated in the engine-room in the basement, but seemed to fly from floor to floor. In less than an hour there was an end of the Museum and its weird contents; and with it were destroyed a dozen or so of adjacent houses.

It is difficult to believe that no human lives were lost in this catastrophe. The unfortunate were, fortunately, not numerous; and they, together with the plants and animals and fat women and Circassians and ballet girls, and all the medley of our fellow-creatures employed in that strange establishment, escaped by speedy exit. Only the poor beasts and fishes and reptiles, with few exceptions, perished. Let us hope that it was not so bad as it was represented; that it was no worse; the Museum, and especially the animals, were not enclosed, was a dangerous trap, that might have been a scene of horrors, as it was a scene of exceeding sublimity when the fire was at its height.

A prospectus of the new Museum Company, under other management than Mr. Barnum's, was printed and circulated, within three hours of the first alarm. The great showman is still to capture the most authentic of his lost relics, and there are still some good fish in the sea, never caught out of it. Mr. Barnum proposes to collect in a sum more than double the new *Mus. um* and *Menagerie*, that shall far surpass the old one in interest. The sympathies of the public are enlisted in his behalf, and he can experience no difficulty in obtaining the required capital. Ever active, he has despatched his first steamer to Europe, in search of novelties, and he has found a place wherein to bestow them.—*New York Tribune*.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance.

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ANNEXATION.—The agitation in favour of this movement, which has for some time been industriously kept up by certain parties in Canada, has not only been exposed, but fortunately brought to a sudden stop by the indiscretion of Mr. Potter, U. S. Consul General for Canada. The "Hon." Gentleman, before the American delegates to the Detroit Convention, avowed his belief that it was not the policy of the American Government or people to continue the reciprocity Treaty; as its abrogation would lead the people of Canada, within two years, to apply for admission into the Union. In proof of the alleged absurdity of annexation, he read a letter from Mr. O. S. Wogd, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Co. Mr. Wood has, in consequence of the publicity thus given to his thoughts and wishes, found it necessary to resign his position,—affording the clearest evidence he had previously misunderstood the drift of public opinion about annexation. The singular part of the business is, that Mr. Potter announced he went to Detroit with the consent of his own government, to express his views on reciprocity. He has, in addition, "let the cat out of the bag," and shown that American residents in Canada are "engaged in manufacturing annexation" sentiments, and in endeavouring to subvert the government of this country.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 22.

If ever a Railway is made through the already settled portions of the County of Hastings, it will, from present appearances, be due entirely to the active personal exertions of a few individuals, rather than to any manifestation of a desire for it on the part of the inhabitants generally. The momentary fit of enthusiasm which led to a public meeting on the subject in Belleville has passed off; or, if the Committee then appointed have taken any steps to bring the matter of a grant of public lands in aid of the project before Parliament, the fact has not been publicly made known. The people in the rural districts also seem entirely sanguine about a railway. Not a single meeting in favour of it has been held in any township in the County; and although there has been some talk of getting up a requisition upon the Reeve of Madoc to call a Railway Meeting, no one seems to like to make the first move in the business.

That a railway will, sooner or later, be constructed, we have no doubt. If the people exert themselves, then the Moira Valley route, which will benefit the largest number, would probably be selected; but if the work is undertaken by capitalists, no one can grumble if, to save themselves expense, they take the shortest cut they can find from the mines to some port on the Lake. Parliament will shortly meet, and if the people of Hastings County desire that a grant of pub-

lic lands should be made to any company that will construct a railroad, no time should be lost in giving public expression to that opinion.

While others manifest so much indifference in a matter of such moment to the future prosperity of this section, we are glad to see that the Hon. L. Wallbridge and the Member for the North Riding are not content with what they have already done to bring the resources of Hastings County directly under the notice of practical men, but are taking further steps in the same direction. They have this week been engaged in a tour through the Townships of Hungerford, Madoc and Marmora, for the purpose of personally inspecting the localities of the principal mineral deposits already known; as well as to procure specimens, not only of the mineral ores, but of the supplies of lithographic, soap and whitstone and slate, which abound therein. These they propose to exhibit to Members of the Legislature and to capitalists, as proofs that the County possesses a sufficient variety of as yet undeveloped sources of wealth to justify the construction of a railroad, with a view to the promotion of the interests of the County, as well as the general prosperity of the Province. We trust that their laudable efforts to this end will be crowned with success.

The Township School Examination.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir,—I have just seen in your paper, an account of the result of the Examination of Schools, at Hazard's Corners. It was there stated, that some of the S. sections were not represented at all; and as the section in which I am engaged as teacher is included in that number, and as in such cases, the Teacher usually has to bear the greatest part of the blame, I think it is only right, that I should make public the reason why School Section No. 14 was not represented. In the first place, the Superintendent's "Print" to Detroit with the consent of his own government, to express his views on reciprocity. He has, in addition, "let the cat out of the bag," and shown that it may be said that if I did not get the "circular" in time it was my own fault, as it was lying in the Office for me, but, with regard to that, I have only to say that it was there a considerable time before I was aware of it, on account of it not being left at the office where I receive my letters; and when I did come to know, the Examination was so close at hand, that I did not think it would be worth my while to lose a day, in going after it, for any benefit that might be derived from it then, and I think that no one can blame me for not calling at the office for it, when I state that my doing so would have caused me to have a walk of fourteen miles. In the second place, I could not find out, by any means, on what day the Examination was to take place. I could see nothing of it in the papers; and all that I could find out upon inquiry, was, that it was thought that the fifth of July was the day appointed. I consequently gave up my school for that day, (as I fully intended to be present,) but it was only to meet with a disappointment, besides losing a day. This was very annoying to me; but what is still worse, it has had an injurious effect upon the minds of the pupils. Those who represented this Section last year seemed to think that they did not then get fair play, and the way matters have eventuated this year, has neutralized every effort on my part to remove this impression from their minds.

Now, Sir, I do not wish to be impertinent; but I would really like to know why your paper was not employed as a medium of information to the public, with regard to this Examination, before it took place, as well as after it was over. I would further add, that I only know of two persons in this neighbourhood who take the *Belleville Intelligencer*; and even through that medium the information came too late. I have not wished to make these matters public, for the purpose of throwing blame upon any party concerned, but because I consider that it reflects very discreditably upon the character of a Teacher, to manifest a spirit of indifference with regard to any matter that tends to promote the interests of Schools, or of Education; and I do not wish to be blamed for neglect or indifference, when guilty of neither.

Madoc, July 15th.

S. H.

The prevalence of the cholera in Asia and Egypt is giving rise to some apprehensions that it will spread westward over Europe.

Township of Tudor School Examination.

On Friday, the 14th inst., an Examination of two School Sections in Tudor was held at the school by T. S. Agar, Esq., Local Superintendent, N. H. for the purpose of awarding the prizes generally given by the Hon. B. Flint. His donation of ten dollars at disposal 50 books, of the value of \$20,—the number of prizes affording each scholar a good chance to win. The judges selected were Messrs. John Lloyd, R. Tivey, and W. Harper. A few of the persons chiefly residents in the immediate vicinity were present; as also were the Teachers, Messrs. T. H. Ashton, of No. 2, and T. Elgood, of No. 1 Section, a fair number of pupils from each school.

The following is a list of the successful scholars.

READING.—Fifth Book.—Seven Competitors.

Prize.	Section.	Prize.
1 Peter Dooley	1 3	John Thomas
2 Sarah Abbott	1 4	Catherine Armstrong
	5	Anne Autherson 1

Fourth Book.—Six Competitors.

1 Alexander Thomas	2 3	Ellen Dempsey
2 John Vance	1 4	Marta A. Potter
	5	Albert Thomas 2

Third Book.—Ten Competitors.

1 Almeda Gunter	1 3	Mary A. Potter
2 Albert Thornbustel	2 4	Isaac B. Potter
	5	Betsey Blanck 2

Second Book.—Eight Competitors.

1 Sarah Dooley	1 3	Stephen Golding
2 Thomas Gunter	2 4	David Potter
	5	Emily Bull 1

SPELLING.—Fifth Class.—Seven Competitors.

1 John Thomas	2 3	John Barrett
2 Peter Dooley	1 4	Anne Autherson 1
	5	Ellen Dempsey 2

Fourth Class.—Sixth Competitors.

1 Mary Thomas	2 3	John Vance
2 Alexander Thomas	2 4	Albert Thomas 3
	5	Ellen Dempsey 2

Third Class.—Ten Competitors.

1 Peter Dempsey	2 3	Elizabeth Blanck
2 Almeda Gunter	1 4	Mary Potter
	5	Mary E. Barret 2

Second Class.—Eight Competitors.

1 David Potter	1 3	Stephen Golding
2 Maud J. Bull	1 4	Sarah Deeny
	5	Thomas Gunter 2

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—Eighteen Competitors.

1 Anna Autherson	1 3	Peter Dooley
2 Martha Potter	1 4	Mary Potter
	5	Alexander Thomas 2

SLATE ARITHMETIC.—Twelve Competitors.

1 Mary Potter	1 3	Peter Dooley
2 John Vance	1 4	Anna Autherson
	5	John Thomas 2

WRITING—for which "Cards" will be awarded.

1 Mary Potter	1 3	Peter Dooley
2 Sarah Abbott	1 4	Marta Potter
	5	Catherine Armstrong 1

Section No. 2 were at a disadvantage in Writing and Slate Arithmetic, not having their copy books and slates with them. This was remedied as far as possible and their writing merely tested by a few words.

The examination being concluded, Mr. Agar made a short address, in which he said he regretted the books were not there ready for distribution, although he had done his best to have them in time, but the judges would meet again to present them. He then observed that the parents should take and show more interest in the education of their children than they had done, and that the school should be made more interesting to the children by their small attendance on the present occasion being an evidence) and he hoped, as the Hon. B. Flint had stated his intention of continuing for some time these donations, annually, that next year he should see—as the consequence of an increased interest in education—a larger attendance of parents and of pupils, and that the scholars might be able to compete in higher branches—which they had scarcely done before.

Mr. Agar then spoke of the importance of education, and the need of parents and teachers to work together for the welfare of the children. He urged the necessity of pupils attending regularly and steadily, and thanked them for their attention during the exercises.

Mr. Harper moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Agar for his exertions and examinations, and another to the Hon. B. Flint for his liberality in giving the prizes, which resolutions were carried and the proceedings concluded.

Forty-five of the passengers of the burnt ship Wm. Nelson were picked up by the steamer *Lafayette*, and landed at Brest, France.

The alleged distress among the German settlers in the Ottawa district turns out to have been only imaginary. The German Benevolent Society of Toronto, on seeing the statement of the case made by the Rev. Mr. Gerndt, Lutheran Missionary, sent a delegation to ascertain the actual state of affairs. They report that there are more cases of hardship in the Ottawa District. The people were surprised when informed it was reported they were in a "starving condition." So far from this being the case, everything looked prosperous. The crops of wheat and potatoes could not promise better, and heads of the families were engaged at the quarries at Pembroke at good wages. The Germans, so far as the deputation could find, did not look "famished, pale, or emaciated," but on the contrary they seemed to be in the most robust health and happy. The prospects of so good a crop.—The Benevolent Society of Toronto deserve thanks for thus practicalizing a story which, if uncontradicted, would have prevented settlement in a part of the country where the emigrants are found to be prospering.

The Committee appointed by the German Lutheran Church request a suspension of public opinion until their version is published.

AN FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, last instant, about 3 o'clock, a sad accident occurred at Roslin, resulting in the death of an excellent young man about 23 years of age, son of Mr. Robert Epp, also named Robert, and nephew of John Epp, Esq., P. L. S. It appears that Robert, being at home on business, called at his aunt's, where he was fire, to remain all night. The family was aroused about 3 o'clock by the alarm of fire. Robert in great bewilderment rushed to a door communicating with a part of the house all in flames; he was thus immediately enveloped in the flames. His brother Thomas, who was also staying at home, tore the burning clothing from Robert without a vestige of anything on the poor fellow over a quarter of a mile, to Dr. Wilson. The Dr. all he could to relieve his sufferings, but he died in great agony at noon of the same day. This sad event has cast a gloom over the neighbourhood, the young man was well known and much liked.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

REMOVAL.—The friends of Dr. A. A. Yeomans, who are many in Belleville and its neighbourhood, will be glad to learn, notwithstanding the productions made in the various war offices at Washington, he, though a Canadian, has not only been kept in the service, but has been advanced to the rank of the Medical Department at Fort Saratoga—a considerable fortification in the neighbourhood of the Federal Capital. This fact, we apprehend, sufficiently indicates the estimation in which the abilities of Dr. Yeomans are held by eminent medical practitioners who have the oversight of this important branch of the public service in the U. States. It is hardly to be supposed that a foreigner would have been preferred unless his claims to the distinction had been very evident indeed.—*Is.*

AT PARIS, C. W.—Three Lives Lost.—About past two o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the Commercial hotel, Paris. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the flames spread with rapidity that three young women who slept in the basement were burnt to death. The inmates in the upper part of the hotel had barely time to make their escape. The International hotel two adjoining tenements, and the stations of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, were also entirely destroyed. The loss, it is estimated, will amount to \$25,000.

BIRTH.
WELL.—In Belleville, on the 13th instant, the wife of Mr. Est. Proprietor of the *Intelligencer*, of a daughter.

DEATH.

UTMARSH.—In Woodstock, C. W., on Thursday, the instant, aged 4 months, ELSIE ANITA, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whitmarsh.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS ! TENDERS !!

ERS will be received at the Office of the *Beaver*, until YESTERDAY, the 5th of August, for BUILDING A BRIDGE over the Grand Trunk, between the Sixth and Seventh Concession.

IFICATIONS of the work can be seen at the Office of the *Beaver*, and at the Residence of the Deputy Reeve.

THE COUNCIL do not agree to accept the lowest or any other tenders.

July 18th, 1865. A. F. WOOD, Reeve.

LOST!

Somewhere in the vicinity of the village, a Porte-monnaie, containing TWO TEN DOLLAR BILLS. Any one finding the same and bringing it to the MERCURY Office, will be suitably rewarded.

Madoc, July 21.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby Forbidden to Purchase or Negotiate a Note for Nine Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, dated July 17, 1865, and payable on demand, given by the Undersigned to Dr. W. W. ELMER, as there is a set-off of Five Dollars and Fifty Cents due to me.

Madoc, July 18, 1865.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th June, 1865.

Brown, Wm M	McLeod, Miss M A
Condon, Wm	McLeod, John
Corkran, Patrick	O'Hara, Daniel (2)
Dennis, F	Pack, John
Delyea, Samuel	Parks, J
Eager, L	Rankin, C E (2)
Eager, Miss Almeda	Sills, Miss Adeline
Greene, James	Trounenbisher, Michael
Kenney, Valentine	Wood, Henry
Lloyd, Sarah	

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

To all Whom It May Concern.

Change of Road Allowance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application has been made to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC, by ROBERT COOPER and others, to have the Road Allowance on the North side of Lot No. 29, running from the 8th to the Congregation, changed to the South side of said lot, and that the said change will be allowed at the next regular meeting of the Council, if no objections against it are then presented.

By order, G. R. KETCHESON, T-CLERK.

Town-Hall, July 10th, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And ALL PERSONS having any Claims against me are requested to Present them in writing for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood.

ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

DR. NICHOL,

A. N. EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN SUB-SE-
A. GEON, and ACCOUNTANT, large Dispensary, at his resi-
dence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church,
Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.

During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, should call at his own home, if required.

Belleville, June 26th, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THE STORE and PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES SPEERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PARTIES indebted to the ESTATE of JAMES SPEERS, of MADOC, shall make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or his Solicitors, Messrs. PONTON & FALKINER, of Belleville.

Madoc, May 26th, 1865.

JOHN WHYTE,
Official Assignee.

Important to Farmers !

BRIDGE WATER

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S

Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill, is now prepared to do any work in the above branches, as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

May 10, 1865.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands. A 25¢ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

OF MCGILL COLLEGE,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED AT THE

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

AT PUBLISHER'S PRICES, CALL AT

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

TOWNSHIP CLERK,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATUR-
DAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY OF THE CHANCERY AND LAW COURTS
OF ENGLAND.

CONVEYANCER, CORONER, &C.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER
MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE.
It is well adapted and situated for

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the
new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

FOR TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the
TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST
next, for the dispatch of business.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T-CLERK.

Office, Town-Hall, June 10th.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, July 22, 1865.

ASHES	44 50 lbs wt.
BARLEY	None offering.
OATS	50 cents.
WHEAT	None offering.
RYE	50 cents.
PEAS	75 cents.
HIDES	92.
PORE	4 lbs.
BUTTER	7 1/2 lbs. 25¢.
EGGS	5d. Dozens.
HAY	6¢.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 54 6/15-3d. Spring Wheat, 42 6/15-4d.
Rye, 2s 4d. Barley, 2s 6d. Oats, 2s 3d-2s 4d.
Pears, 1s 6d-2s 6d. Butter 7 1/2d. Eggs, 7 1/2d. Hides 92.
Petticoats, 2s 6d for fresh. Wool, 1s 9d.
Potash, 2s 9d.

SOME MUMUR WHEN THE SKY IS CLEAR

Some murmur when the sky is clear,
And with the clouds are gone,
The sun is bright, the birds sing,
In the great heaven of cheer.
And some whisperings are heard,
As the sun goes down, the day is past,
The ray of God's good mercy still
The darkness of their night.

The shades are hours of pain,
In discontent and pain,
By the watchful, weary task,
And a good thing is it,
And parts in greatest joys admire
How love has in her aid
Such that never seems to tire
Such rich provision made.

HOW MY HAIR BECAME GREY

We had been reading "The Prisoner of Chillon," and after we had finished that most exquisite poem, a brightly young girl, a cousin of mine, repeating the opening lines—

"My hair is grey, but not with years,
Nor crow's-wit;
A single night
Has grey grown with such fears."

"Wonder, she asked, if anybody's hair ever turned white from fear? I don't believe it. Gracious, any hair so terrible a effect that sudden change, would kill me outright. I feel my hair bristling this minute at the thought."

I laughed, but making no reply, she turned to me. "I declare, Maggie, now I think of it, your hair is white as snow, and has been, as long as I've known you." "My be you are a ghost," I said, "and the reason that made it so. You know, I tell you, that black complexion, thick lips, with brilliantly white teeth, the continued, looking round the party with that smile, he had nothing of the accent, and spoke so merrily, twinkled in her laughing eye, and not English with as clear and correct an intonation as we are just now too young to be gray, but let me see, though he had been born and reared in Great Britain, it is ten years since we came from India, and him. He professed the Protestant religion, which, as I first met my sober cousin Mag, and positively said the other servants were Roman Catholics, made them you were as white as you are to-day, and I wonder that you didn't wear a wig."

"I have been grey," I replied quietly, "since I was seventeen years of age."

"You don't mean to tell us so?" "Well now, I and some such expressions, broke in, and the entire group simultaneously.

"Come now, like a 'leat' good Maggie, as you are," exclaimed my cousin, who had introduced the two, and seating herself suddenly on a seat at my feet, and pulling him to himself, "I could at all wash him white, while he occasionally relaxed, for my benefit from his uniform,"

We were a pleasant party that evening. I was on studly and sober deportment (for tall and full in form, a visit at the time with my cousins, who lived in a house he grew older, he was a very model of servant-pretty place in Desborough. Just then 'twas winter, like propriety), and enchanted me with imitations of gold, and we were gathered round the fire, and had been, the blacks broken patois and peculiarities of man, as I have said, listening to one of our number whistler, in which he marvellously excelled. But it was a read out Lord Byron's poem. The question this is I passed into riper years that I somehow got to put to me, and the topic that started it, a dislike Parks. His manner, though always respecting of the train of troubled thought that had long slumbered, was often meek and repellent; and probably some talk, offered to make it up with the man, Susan the housemaid's positive hatred of him, which she took no trouble to conceal, may have strengthened the feeling. One unfavourable phase of his character Susan constantly harped on—his extreme close-ness.

"The old black screw; he'd boil his mother, to

get gray? Did it grow so naturally?"

"No," I answered at length, "it did not. I could answer your first inquiry in the affirmative, and tell you that it is quite true, great fear can effect a marvellous alteration, and that in a very short time."

I spoke, I believe, in a mournful tone, though not in a mournful, half-frightened tone, and it was in a subdued, half-frightened tone, and I was again impudent to tell them what the garden, with a helper under him.

Some one proposed to put out the lamp, but my cousin, who had laid her head in my lap to listen, starting up, exclaimed, "For mercy's sake, don't. I'm a tremor-skeak. I couldn't stay in the dark. It must be an awful business this!"

I told them, then and there, that one passage from my past life, and a few days after, while it was still, it commanded two approaches: the one, at the terrace upon my mind. I committed it to paper, as I mentioned of which the gardener always lived, was thought it might possibly interest others too, and I generally called the Laurel Walk, and led more directly to the town; the other, though unprovided with such disturbing force through my brain, once I had put the whole thing down in black and white, I am not going to write a regular autobiography, and will therefore refer to my personal history only in so far as it may be necessary to illustrate the incident I am relating."

I was the only child of an officer, and was born in India, and seemed so tender a plant that the physical

habits, so instructed in the necessity thus impressed the care, so as to fit me, many me, fit branched off two other walks or passages, one the back premises of the residence, the other the garden; in fact, it was as agreeable a retreat as could well have been found, sequestered enough for convenient privacy, yet sufficiently near a fair town to prevent one feeling lonely.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

A FACT.—According to the Articles of War, death to stop a cannon-ball.

The Germans designate the burying-ground as "God's Acre," or "The Court of Peace." The former phrase is, we believe, of Saxon origin.

To reprove small faults with undue vehemence is absurd as if a man should take a hammer and fly on his friend's forehead.

One man asked another why learning was always called a republic. "Because," said the old scholars are so poor that they have not a sovereign amongst them."

"Isn't it about time you paid me that little bill?" said Stubbly to one of his debtors. "My dear was the consoling reply, it's not a question of time, it's a question of money."

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be bettered. It was the shape of a turkey and the size of a goose; he turned it over on its belly and rubbed its bone with a stick, and och, by St. Patrick, howling square!"

A contemporary says that when the Bostonians go to heaven, they will declare that some of harps are out of tune, that one of the angels in liberty with the composer's text, and that some sing flat. They will also deplore the absence of Boston organ."

A new style of pavement has been adopted, some extent, in the city of Troy. It consists of large lines of flagstone, two feet wide and six thick, divided from each other by cobblestones, three feet in width. The wheels run smoothly over them; the horses find good foot-hold on them.

The Western newspapers are in ecstasies over a young lady on Rock Prairie, seventeen years old, drives her father's reaping-team, and frequently a load of grain to market (fifteen miles), and she plays the piano, sings charmingly, does honours of the drawing-room with dignity, and a loaf of bread, or play "Bridge" in her kitchen with equal readiness. She is valued at her weight in gold to a sensible young man.

Not long ago, an English sailor killed the wife of a Chinaman, by accident, an event which gave rise to considerable uneasiness. The woman's husband, of the circumstance, came to the vessel, and some talk, offered to make it up with the man, promising the affair for thirty dollars. The sailor was glad to escape so easily, and paid the man as she was an old wife, and he could get a new wife for twenty-five dollars, which would leave five dollars to buy rice."

In Paris, a student conceiving himself insulted, being nearly knocked down by the driver of a carriage, began to beat him with a slight stick in one hand, holding the reins with the other. It lasted a long time, when an old gentleman, inside, claimed, "Leave off, leave off, monsieur!" "What you take his part, do you?" said the student, turning upon him. "You are mistaken," replied the gentleman in an irritated tone, "I took him by the hour, and every blow of your stick costs me five francs. Finish him off and let him go on."

THERE'S MANY A CHANGE IN A WINTER DAY.—Dr. late Professor Duncan, of St. Andrews, was, prior to his appointment to his chair, rector of an academy in Fife, Scotland. He was particularly reserved in his intercourse with the fair sex; but, in prospect of attaining a professorship, he ventured to make propositions to a lady. They were walking together, and the important question was put without preliminary or note of warning. Of course the lady replied by a gentle "No." The subject was immediately dropped; but the party soon met again. "Do you remember?" at length said the lady. The question you put to me when we last met?" The professor said that he remembered. "And do you remember my answer, Mr. Duncan?" "Oh yes," said the professor. "Well, Mr. Duncan," proceeded the lady, "I have been led, to change my mind." "And so have I," drily responded the professor. He maintained his bachelorship to the close.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 136.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

American Affairs.

Although President Johnson does not appear to be willing to rescind the clause which excluded persons worth more than twenty thousand dollars, who had favoured the Confederate cause, from the benefits of a proclamation of amnesty, he has modified his original determination to deal rigorously with all the higher grades of Confederate officers, and has issued an order paroling every prisoner of war holding any military rank whatever. The policy pursued by the resident is more conciliatory and satisfactory to the fested Southerners than it is pleasing to the more of his Northern supporters. He seems inclined, long as the people of the Southern States acknowledge the supremacy of the U. S. government, to leave them their fair share of power in Congress, and leave them to regulate their local affairs with as little interference as possible. This does not suit the extreme members of the old Republican party, who have presumed to remonstrate with him, and have been bluntly informed, that much as he disliked secessionists, he had a still greater contempt for them. In the same spirit, he has disregarded the indignant complaints about a speech made by Parry, the recently appointed provisional Governor of South Carolina, in which Gov. Perry said that there was a *no-man* in the United States who were deeply regretted the secession of the Southern states as he did at the beginning of the "revolution," and that there is not now in the South any one who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union as he does, still he knew they would be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it. He said that Jeff Davis was not specially to blame for the failure of the rebellion. The people got tired of fighting, and skulked from the field; and Congress blamed for not having forced every able-bodied man into the army, and for having exempted the politicians, editors, and preachers, who were main instrumental in plunging their country into this mad revolution.

The "fanatics" were of course disgusted with the general tone of this speech, and especially as the speaker said that President Lincoln's speech was a loss to the South, and compared Lee to Washington; but it was sufficient for President Johnson that Gov. Perry recommended the people of South to have every confidence in him.

he poor negroes, though freed from slavery, still a stumbling-block in the way of re-construct-

The accounts of their conduct are evidently based on the prejudices entertained either for or against them. Some represent them as working freely and contentedly under the new system of contract labour; while in the towns garrisoned by black troops, the negro population is said to be as insolent, and becoming dangerous from collisions with the whites. The Wilmington news hints that it may become necessary to banish negroes from North Carolina, as is now done in the Northern States. There are fears of a negro insurrection in Alabama. In Alexandria, Virginia, the magistrates have got into a difficulty with the Freedmen's Bureau, by announcing their determination to adhere to the old state law, to receive the testimony of a negro in court.

New Orleans Black Republican, edited by a clergyman, thus speculates on the destiny of negroes in America: "The coloured man and

the white man cannot live together in this country; they must and will have to separate, unless the Congress of the nation will give them a place for themselves, for as it was with Abraham and Lot, so it is with us, and the sooner we seek a home for our rising generation, the better it will be for us. Our final destiny, so far as I can dimly see, is that in three hundred years it will be a rare thing to see a coloured man in this country. Like the Indian, our race is destined to become extinct in this country, unless we move to ourselves."

denied, on the ground that a belligerent could not be transferred during war.

In another despatch Earl Russell replies to Mr. Seward's note on the cessation of belligerent rights. He regrets that his explanations were not acceptable to the United States government, and adduces arguments in favour of England's course. He trusts that these additional explanations will prove favourable to the establishment of a lasting friendship between the two nations.

LATEST NEWS, *per Peruvian, by telegraph.*—The election returns thus far received, show a net Liberal gain of seven.

The steamship *Mercury*, which has arrived at Havre from New York, reports having picked up, on the 28th of June, 38 passengers from a boat of the burned ship *William Nelson*, and five other passengers from pieces of floating wreck in the vicinity. A bark was seen near by, which, it is expected, succeeded in saving more lives.

From Europe.

The Canadian steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Greencastle the next day, arrived at Quebec on the 23rd instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the Nore early on the 16th and Valentia on the 19th.

Telegraphic communication with India remains suspended. It is believed that there is a fault or break in the Persian Gulf cable.

The English political news is entirely centred in the parliamentary elections. The returns to the evening of the 12th show 184 Liberals and 102 Conservatives returned. The Liberals had lost 18 seats against a gain of 24, so that the indications continue that the government will have increased strength in the new Parliament. Four members of the administration had been defeated, viz., Lord Bury, in Dover; Col. White, in Kidderminster; Lord A. Paget, in Litchfield; and Mr. Frederick Peel, in Bury. As a rule the contests had gone off satisfactorily and with little rioting. Numerous elections were progressing when the *Peruvian* sailed, and it would be another week before the county contests would be decided.

The rumoured conversion of Gurney & Co.'s bank into a limited joint stock company is confirmed. The prospectus of the company has been issued. Its capital is £5,000,000 sterling.

FRANCE.—The rumoured negotiations for a European Congress still lack any sign of authenticity.

Abd-el-Kader had had an interview with Napoleon, and rumour again connects him with the future government of Algeria.

SPAIN.—The Senate had passed a bill modifying the press law by 116 against 17.

On June 27 Marshal O'Donnell read the royal decree closing the Cortes, notwithstanding strong clerical opposition.

The recognition of Italy by Spain may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

TURKEY.—There had been rumours of the appearance of the cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna. They are pronounced unfounded, but a short quarantine had been established between the two ports.

The following is a summary of the news by the City of London, which left Liverpool on the 12th.

Dr. Pritchard, convicted at Glasgow of the murder of his wife and his mother-in-law, has confessed that he poisoned his wife.

The London and metropolitan boroughs returned in all sixteen Liberals, including John Stuart Mill, Thomas Hughes, the author, Sir Charles Bright, electrician, and Baron Rothschild.

The indications are that Lord Palmerston will have an increased majority in the new House.

The Papal ministry having declined to attend a banquet at the Mexican embassy, it is reported that the embassy will shortly withdraw from Rome.

A private telegram is reported, announcing that the Pope has excommunicated Maximilian.

Additional official correspondence on American affairs has been published. It shows that England and France acted in concert, and that the concessions to Confederate vessels, allowing them to be disarmed and sold in neutral ports, originated with M. Drouyn de l'Huys. Earl Russell agreed to the proposition, but pointed out, that the cruisers of a defunct government might be claimed as public property by the United States, but that such claims must be decided in the ordinary courts of law.

In a letter to Sir Frederick Bruce, Earl Russell gives the opinion that in the case of the *Ella*, or *Retribution*, the vessel was lawfully and rightfully con-

The *Journal de Quebec* states that Mr. Galt, Finance Minister, and Mr. Howland, Postmaster-General, will shortly leave for Washington, to assist in the negotiations for a new treaty of reciprocity.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:—"We notice that the Detroit Convention unanimously recommended the negotiation of a new Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. This is in accordance with the views of all sensible persons whose love of country is superior to their zeal for a sectional interest, and we earnestly trust that the recommendation will be adopted. A Western contemporary hopes that the present treaty will not be abrogated." That is past praying for; without a new agreement the old arrangement must expire by its own limitation. It was to be in force for a term of ten years, and further, until the expiration of one year's notice from either party. That notice was given and acknowledged in London on the 17th of March, 1865. Without a further agreement, therefore, the treaty expires by this limitation on the 17th of March, 1866. There is time for the negotiation of a new treaty and its confirmation by the proper legislative authority before the date named; if the work be undertaken at once, but we have very little expectation that the action will be sufficiently prompt to secure that result, and we do not look for a new treaty to take effect earlier than the beginning of 1867. It is unfortunate, perhaps, for both parties that there should be such an interval; but if the absence of the much abused treaty stipulations should serve to give all concerned a lively appreciation of the importance of such a contract, the experiment may be worth in the end all it will cost."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Three ladies were crushed to death on the lake steamer *Ottawa* on the 4th, while making a pleasure excursion to Put-in Bay, the particulars of which are furnished by the Sandusky, Ohio, *Register*.—"The shaft of the vessel is situated some eighteen inches above the main deck, and spiced in the centre. From the splices a nut protruded which, in its revolutions, caught the crinoline of a Miss Whitehead, who, in her desperate efforts to extricate herself from being wound around the shaft, caught hold of a Mrs. Montgomery with a deadly grasp. Mrs. Montgomery immediately grasped a Mrs. Fisher, and the three were wound around the shaft together, and crushed in the most horrible manner. The parties all belong to Locust Point. The husbands, children, and friends of the unfortunate persons were on board, and behind the terrible sight without any power to relieve them. The boat was turned and headed for home, and the party that had started out for a day of pleasure and rejoicing, returned in grief and mourning."

REMARKABLE FECUNDITY.—We learn from our American correspondent, that five women in the immediate neighbourhood of that village, have, within a month, given birth to eleven children, four of twins, and one, Mrs. Nicoll, of three daughters; all doing well. What neighbourhood can beat this?—*Guelph Advertiser*.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Size of half a page insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 67
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Extraordinary Seizure of a British Vessel.
She is Used to Fight a Battle and then Returned.

The steamer Ocean Queen arrived at New York on the 24th instant from Aspinwall, bringing important news from the coast of South America. At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the Presidente General Merino, seized an English steamer, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loading at the mole; drove the officers and crew ashore, and, placing the crew, placed troops, cannon and munitions of war aboard, and steamed for the mouth of the river where the revolutionists were lying in anchor in the vessels stolen from the government. He ran into one of these steamers, cutting her amidships to the water's edge, and sinking her. After a short engagement the others surrendered, the bulk of the people aboard, including the leader, being driven ashore, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and 22 of them instantly shot. After this, Merino sent for rumbas, where he expected to capture more victims, and if so, he would share a similar fate. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the steamer to the Captain, who received her in protest, and got at the same time twenty thousand pounds (what of, not stated) for the three days' services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the manager of the company at Callao. The President holds that under some old law spoken of by Vattel, he had the right to take the vessel, and the British consul appeared to agree with him.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 29.

THE RAILWAY MEETING.

We little expected, while alluding last week to the apparent indifference of the public about taking any measures to facilitate the construction of a railway to the mineral districts of North Hastings, that we should be able to record a speedy change for the better. A requisition, signed by the resident ratepayers of this and adjoining townships, has already been presented to the Warden, asking him to call a public meeting to take the subject into consideration; and in compliance with that requisition, he has convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of North Hastings, to be held in the Town-Hall in this village, to-day.

We hope, notwithstanding the notice has been rather brief, and the present is a busy time with farmers, that there will be a good attendance on the occasion, so that the arguments which will be advanced by the promoters of the project may be fairly considered, and, if approved, heartily endorsed.

Mr. T. C. Wallbridge—who will probably be present and address the meeting—it will be seen by an advertisement in another column, has given notice that an application will be made at the next sitting of the Provincial Parliament for an act to incorporate a company to build a railway from Belleville

to Marmora by way of Madoc; and for a grant of public land, to aid in its construction. This shows he is prepared to co-operate actively on behalf of the scheme; and in our next issue we trust we shall be able to announce that other steps have been taken that will afford a fair prospect of the early commencement of the undertaking.

cable is laid, Col. Shaffner, the American of a rival line, predicts the failure of its scheme within ninety days, if the Company succeed in getting even two or three words per minute, it is far less than they expect to be able to do.

REV. H. Mr. Turnbull, of Melrose, is to hold divine service in the Presbyterian next Sabbath, morning and evening.

Proposal for a Mining Company
To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR.—A Stranger coming into Madoc for the purpose of settling, would naturally, on his arrival, inquire of the persons with whom he might be in contact, as to the commercial, agricultural, and prospects of this portion of the Province. A probable answer would be that there was no enterprise, and in fact nothing but general stagnation in the place; and if they spoke of any hope of improvement, it would be in the American, over to work the iron, copper, and lead mines. The probable consequence would be that the Stranger aforesaid would indulge in a Morton's "proof," call for his horse, and search of some more flourishing locality.

Now, why can we not, instead of waiting Americans, commence work on our own? There is probably no one man in this vicinity sufficient capital to carry on mining, to add a Mining Company with a capital of say \$100,000 each, would in all probability be attractive to the shareholders; and it would attract ten times the sum in foreign. The small amount (ten dollars) for which it would be drawn, would place them in reach of all; and supposing them to be down; and the calls for the balance to be paid off, and a quarter per share, at intervals of months, there would be little difficulty in amount in the County.

Let a Public Meeting be held either in Belleville, and we have no doubt but the company could be easily raised; and our game at the mines, ourselves, would at any rate be outsiders that our copper mines are not all

ACCIDENT TO A LAKE STEAMER.—The Corinthian, on her trip from Port Hope to Peterborough, on Tuesday night, met with an accident, breaking of her walking-beam and piston rod, left her drifting about in the middle of the lake, thirty-five miles from land; and a boat containing four men, was despatched for assistance. After twelve hours' hard rowing, they arrived at 6 a.m., where they telegraphed to Kingston; and, in the meantime, the steam tug Wales was sent in search of the disabled steamer. The Corinthian, when met by the tug, had drifted to within four miles of the shore of Lake Ontario; and was in danger of being driven ashore by the high wind prevailing time.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE.—A discovery has been recently made in Peterborough, Canada West, which is of the greatest importance to this city. In several places extensive deposits of iron ore have been found—specimens black oxides, and hematites. These ores range from sixty to seventy per cent. of iron in them, and are free from injurious impurities.

The distance by railroad to the deposit from this city is about 214 miles. When the Buffalo branch of the Atlantic and Western Railway is completed, and the bridge at Niagara is built and connected by rail with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, then coal can be taken thence by rail, and the return coal can be brought to this city from these Canadian mines.

The ores are generally found in elevations that for ages have been in its proper state, have to be resorted to; they can be cleared, and laid down here at a lower price than the ores of Lake Superior. The discovery of good iron ore so near to our city seems to decide the question as to what is to be our great branch of industry. This is to be a great trading city—the hundreds of manufacturers out of the production of crude iron will be here. We need fear no rival.

So says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, thus furnishes, at an opportune moment, an argument in favour of the "Madoc Railway."

THE NEW CHURCH.—During the past week, workmen have been employed in excavating for the foundations of the English Church; and next week the laying of the masonry for the walls will be commenced. The time for the ceremony of laying the corner stone has not yet been finally determined.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We are scarcely likely to know this week whether the second attempt to lay the cable will end in success or failure, as the Great Eastern, even if she sailed on the 19th, may have come in for a share of the high winds which have prevailed lately on this continent. But even if the

For the Madoc Mercury.

[From a note accompanying the following verses, we find that they were suggested to our poetical correspondent by his admiration for the disinterestedness and talents of Garibaldi and kindred representative men of Europe. We shall rejoice when he meets with some native subject whose merits are equally worthy to be celebrated.]

CAPRERA.

Oh! favoured spot, with what exulting sense
Should'st thou regard the choice of him,
Who by that choice gave thee preminence!
What place on earth but would be proud to win
And give asylum to so great a King?

No fertile promis led his steps to thee:
Stern, wild and barren thou could'st not invite
With fruitful bloom, for scarce a shrub or tree
Found soil for growth,—nor could unite
To veil thy gloom with verdure bright.

Delightful calm! with joy forever fraught—
Repose from war, and strife, and toil,—
'Twas these he wished, 'twas these he sought,
Thy rugged sternness made the warrior smile,
And thus he favoured thee—thou barren isle!

Th' bleak to view, he loves thy outlines rude;
Thy lofty peaks, with mountain-moss imbrown'd,
Afford him peace, and tranquil solitude.—
The dashing waves with sympathy resound,
And speak the grandeur of a King, uncrown'd!

And when amid a scene so wildly rude,
A peerless hero seeks a dwelling place;
And thou prefers romantic solitude
To man's preferment, elegance and grace—
Then, nature's noblest son his parent does embrace.

SHDWYK AND SUFFERING.—The British ship *Invercauld* was wrecked in May, 1864, on Desert Island, when eight days out from Melbourne, for Callao. Six of the crew were drowned at the time and 19 persons saved, including the Captain. All the provisions secured were four pounds of bread and three pounds of pork. They remained on the island a year and ten days, living on shell fish and roots, one by one dying until none were left but captain, mate and sailors. At last the Pelecan, from China for Callao, stopped at the island in a leaky condition and rescued them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.**NOTICE.**

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to Incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from Belleville to Marmora, by way of Madoc; and for a GRANT of Public Land, to aid in the construction thereof.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

ROLLING STOCK.

THE Undersigned wishes to inform the Farmers in general, in the County of Hastings, that he is prepared to put up, or Sell the Farm Rights, of the Gates known as,

"G. Lount's Lever-Elevating Farm Gate,"

(which is not affected by snow.)

Parties wanting the above Gate, can see the working of one at my residence, Madoc Village.

TERMS—For Dressed Gates and Posts, \$8; for Undressed Work, \$6.

Madoc Village, July 24th, 1865.

J. S. FITZGERALD.

TENDERS! TENDERS!!

TENDERS will be Received, at the Office of the Reeve, on SATURDAY, the 5th of August, for BUILDING A BRIDGE and Approaches, and Grading the Road, across the Creek near HENRY O'BRIEN'S, between the Sixth and Seventh Coffeeshops, Madoc.

SPECIFICATIONS of the work can be seen at the Office of the Reeve, and at the Residence of the Deputy Reeve.

THE COUNCIL do not agree to accept the lowest of any tender.

Madoc, July 18th, 1865.

A. F. WOOD, Reeve.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST next, for the dispatch of business.

By Order,

J. R. KETCHESON, T. CLERK.

Office, Town-Hall, June 10th.

LOST!

Somewhere in the vicinity of the village, a Porte-monnaie, containing TWO TEN DOLLAR BILLS. Any one finding the same and bringing it to the MERCURY Office, will be suitably rewarded.

Madoc, July 21.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to Purchase or Negotiate a Note for Nine Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, dated July 17, 1865, and payable on demand, given by the undersigned to Dr. W. E. ELMER, as there is a set-off of Five Dollars and Fifty Cents due to me.

Madoc, July 18, 1865.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th June, 1865.

Brown, Wm M	McLeod, Miss M A
Condon, Wm	McLeod, John
Corican, Patrick	O'Hara, Daniel (2)
Dennis, F	Pack, John
Delyea, Samuel	Parks, J
Eager, L	Rankin, C E (2)
Eager, Miss Almeda	Sills, Miss Adeline
Greene, James	Tromenheiser, Michael
Kenney, Valentine	Wood, Henry
Lloyd, Sarah	

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

To all Whom It May Concern.**Change of Road Allowance.**

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application has been made to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC by ROBERT COOPER and others, to have the Road Allowance on the North side of Lot No. 20, running from the 8th to the 9th Concession, changed to the South side of said lot, and that the said change will be allowed at the next regular meeting of the Council, if no objections against it are then presented.

By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. CLERK.

Town-Hall, July 10th, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighborhood.

ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elizvir.

DR. NICHOL,

A NEXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.

During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, July 28th, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.**FOR SALE OR TO RENT,**

THE STORE and PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES SPEARS.

P.S.—NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PARTIES indebted to the ESTATE of JAMES SPEARS, of MADOC, shall make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or his Solicitors, Messrs. PONTON & FALKNER, of Belleville.

Madoc, May 26th, 1865.

JOHN WHYTE,
Official Assignee.

Important to Farmers!

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S

Cutting and Cloth-Dressing Mill,

is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

May 10, 1865.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for occupancy.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

42

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Or McGill College.

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

NORTH HASTINGS.**JOB PRINTING**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED AT THE

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC.

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

WITH NEATNESS and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!**MEDICAL HALL.**

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

**FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,**

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk.

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER
MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE.

It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,

Civil Engineer, &c.

Office, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, July 29, 1865.

ASHES \$4 50 per cwt.

BARLEY None offering.

OATS 50 cents.

WHEAT None offering.

RYE 50 cents.

PEAS 75 cents.

HIDES 92 1/2 cents.

PORK 9 1/2 per lb.

BUTTER 7 1/2 per lb.

Eggs 56 cents.

MEAT 8 1/2 cents.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 50 bushels 24. Spring Wheat, 40 bushels 64.

Rye, 25 bushels 26. Barley, 25 bushels 22. Oats, 25 bushels 64.

Pea, 25 bushels 64. Peas, 25 bushels 64. Hides, 25 bushels 14 1/2.

Potash, 25 bushels 14 1/2. Peats, steady at 8 1/2 per bushel.

Wool, 14 1/2.

DESERTED.

The river flow'd past with the light on its breast,
And the weeds went eddying by,
And the round red sun sank down in the West
When my love's loving lips to my lips were prest,
Under the evening sky.
Now weeping alone by the river I stray,
For my love he has left me this many a day.
Left me to droop and die.

As the river flow'd then, the river flows still,
In ripple, and foam, and spray;
On by the church, and round by the hill,
And under the skies of the old burnt mill,
And out to the fading day.
But I love it no more, for delight grows cold
When the song is sung, and the tale is told,
And the heart is giv'n away!

Oh, river, run fast! Oh, river, run fast!
Oh, weeds, float out to the sea!
For the sun has gone down on my beautiful past,
And the hopes that like bread on the waters I cast
Have drifted away like these!
So I dream it is fed, and the day it is done,
And my lips still murmur the name of one
Who will never come back to me!

HOW MY HAIR BECAME GREY.

(Continued.)

About the period of which I write, when I was just seventeen, the country around us was terribly disturbed; indeed the whole south of Ireland was in a flame of disaffection. The Whiteboys, as they were called with us, elsewhere the Terryalls, were enrolled and organized in alarming numbers. I remember often seeing them, on light nights, from the upper windows, with white bands round their hats, that gave them the appearance of a troop of mourners at a funeral, marching with military precision along a valley, not far distant, and filing off to a small wood, where they were in the habit of holding an almost nightly rendezvous. A general impression was abroad that we were about to have a recurrence of the terrible days of '98, and our small town (it had at all times a company of soldiers stationed there) was strongly garrisoned. Of attacks upon neighbouring mansions we continually heard, but as in every instance these were for arms, and only attempted where such were known to be, we felt more sanguinary than might have been supposed, considering there was so much disturbance around us.

"Sure everybody knows that we don't keep a popgun in the house," aunt would say, "and what need we mind?"

She never allowed even a servant to have fire-arms of any kind, declaring that she thought it was the safest way. We had, to be sure, such precautions taken as at the period were universally adopted, strong iron bars fixed outside to all the lower windows, and so close that, as Parks observed, "a mouse couldn't get in or out," and those gave our habitation very much the appearance of a jail; and, besides, new and more substantial internal fastenings were provided for the back and front doors; and to these aunt Osborne triumphantly pointed when remonstrated with on our lonely position, and reminded, moreover, that she was well known to be wealthy, and possessed of a large quantity of plate and jewels of great value, and that in these troubled days depredators of every description were going about in plenty, so that an attack upon us, even though we had no fire-arms to attract the cupidity of the rebels, might nevertheless be by me means an improbable thing. Once or twice aunt thought of lodging the plate and other valuables in the bank, until the present storm blew over, but was always dissuaded by Parks, who maintained that "there was no fear in the world;" not, indeed, did we ourselves entertain the least.

One day I well remember. Mrs. Osborne had gone out to a distant visit, and would not be back, she told me, till late. Parks, of course, had driven the carriage. Mrs. Gwynne, our cook, was at the time in the hospital of the town, slowly recovering from a long and severe attack of fever. Susan had undertaken to do all the work during the cook's illness, so as to obviate the necessity of any temporary hand being employed, as my aunt disliked new people about her in the servant line; so that the housemaid and myself were the only occupants of the house. I had a very bad cold, and was unable to accompany my aunt, as Fetherwise should. It was near the end of the day, a dull, gloomy one in the month of November. I was standing close to the window reading, trying to catch the last remnant of the waning light, and deeply absorbed in my book. I was suddenly startled from my pursuit by a dark shadow from the outside quite blocking up the window. I gazed in terror, and saw a man on the grass-plot just under the casement, looking earnestly in. All the front windows were low, reaching to the ground. The

book dropped from my hand as I hastily retreated, and with difficulty suppressed a scream. He made a motion to me with his hand, put his finger on his lips to intimate silence, and pointed to the hall-door, implying that he wished me to go to it. On a closer scrutiny, I recognized, to my surprise, the Roman Catholic priest of the parish, a person I had several times met upon the road; and who always seemed very civil. I had heard too that he was a man greatly beloved by the poor of his own flock. Somewhat reassured, yet still nervous and excited, and curious to know the object of this unusual and late call, I hastened to the door in obedience to his sign. When I opened it he seemed disappointed, as in the dusky twilight he had evidently mistaken me for my aunt.

"Is Mrs. Osborne in?" he asked in a low, hurried voice.

"No, sir," I replied; "but I am expecting her every moment."

"Oh, indeed!" and then he stood on the step as if in thought for a minute. "Who else is in the house?" he asked abruptly.

"No one just now," I said, "but Susan, the housemaid; Mrs. Gwynne is in hospital."

"Yes, I know she is; just as well, perhaps. Look young lady," he resumed, "get me a bit of paper and I'll write the message I want to leave for Mrs. Osborne, and be quick, please."

"If you'll come this way," I replied, "I'll get it for you," and he followed me into the sitting-room. A sheet of letter-paper was lying on the table.

"Here, this will do," and he took it up, and tearing it across, folded one half of it into the form of a note.

"I have a pencil," he said, and taking a book in his hand as a support for the note, he went up to the window, and with his eye close to the paper to get the full benefit of the last gleam of light, he wrote a few lines rapidly, standing with his back to me; he then turned round and said in the same sharp, quick tones that he had employed from the first, "I must seal this; can you make me out a bit of wax?" I supplied him at once, and twisting up the remainder of the sheet of paper into a match, he lit it at the fire, "hold this a moment if you please." I held the burning paper for him, and as its transient glare fell upon his features while he sealed the note, I observed that his usual ruddy and good-humoured face had an anxious, care-worn aspect, and that he appeared pale and thin: as he looked up and caught my eye curiously fixed on him, "Take care," said he, "you'll burn your fingers;" and taking the nearly consumed paper match from my hand he flung it unceremoniously on the carpet, extinguishing it with the heel of his boot. "You know who I am, I suppose?" he inquired.

"Yes," I replied, "Father Malachi."

"Well," said he, sinking his voice into an ominous whisper, "be sure to give that note into Mrs. Osborne's own hand; she's your aunt, I believe?"

"Yes."

"And, young lady," he continued, "I'll take it as a favour if you'll not mention to any one, Susan the maid, or any one else, this visit of mine, and tell Mrs. Osborne the same."

I promised him on the word of a lady that I would not.

"Thank you—good night," and dragging his hat that he had not, during his short stay, removed at all from his head, down over his brows, and wrapping the long camlet cloak that he wore closely around him, he strode out at the door, down the Laurel Walk, and was soon lost in the darkness. I remained standing in the room after I had closed the hall-door, frightened and perplexed at this mysterious visit, and wondering what the sealed note for my aunt might disclose. Soon I heard the sound of the carriage-wheels advancing, and I quickly threw off the timidity and abstraction I was sure my countenance would betray, and met Aunt Osborne as if nothing had occurred. I kept the note safely, and did not tell her about it until we were alone after dinner. I then gave it, mentioning the circumstances under which it had been entrusted to me, as well as the accompanying caution of silence in regard to the writer. My aunt seemed considerably surprised at what I told her, and hastily opened the strange missive; I noticed that she looked pained and perplexed as she read it, and holding the paper for several minutes in her hand; she continued gazing in silence into the fire.

"Do you know the contents of this?" she asked at length, pointing to the note.

"No," I said; "he told me nothing about it."

She handed it to me without a word: if ran as follows—

"Madam.—From circumstances that have lately come to my knowledge, through whom, or in what way I am not at liberty to mention, I have reason to believe that considerable danger threatens you, and

that from a quarter that you might perhaps least apprehend, you will understand that a parcel often bound to secrecy by the most sacred obligations, and I am almost breaking through the closest silence; act, but don't speak; lose no time in removing from your house to some safe and secure place that would tempt an assailant, and may probably avert the peril; above all, let me impetuously urge upon you not to convey the information to a single servant in your house that you have been in any way warned."

"I am your well-wisher,

"Pray burn this."

"Well," asked Aunt Osborne, "what do you think of that?"

"Think of it?" I exclaimed in horror, "I were you, I'd go, bag and baggage, into lodgings to-morrow, and I'd put everything worth a penny into the bank, under Mr. Gregory's safe, I shan't have an easy moment here now, and the dark nights coming on."

"Oh, nonsense!" replied Mrs. Osborne, "I'm not afraid of any one out here. I shall certainly to-morrow, though, about lodgings the place some other matters in the bank; only I must say a word to Parks—he would be quite offended."

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

A time-serving class—the watchmakers. Sad domestic explosion—an injured wife burst into tears.

A woman is in prison in England for blinding her child's eye out with a red hot skewer.

"I'll make a man of you," as the sculptor the marble.

The public lecturer who dwelt upon a by-changed his residence.

A recent work on parochial law contains this interesting definition: "Vagabonds—see Sheriffs."

One firm in London advertises to the amount of £200,000 per annum. All the partners are immensely rich.

What two countries in Ireland would you find to be lighter in weight than the rest?—Cork and Down.

"Madam, you said your son was a lawyer; how much practice?"—"Practice?" inquired the lady, "why, yes, sir, he has a practice of smoking cigars."

A child was born recently in San Francisco, but had no eyes. Cuts were made, and a pair of blind ones were found underneath.

An elderly gentleman, travelling in a stage coach, was amused by the constant fire of words kept between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache, when he answered, with a great deal of smile, "No, ma'am, I have been married twenty-eight years."

"One more question, Mr. Parks," said a comical witness, who happened to be a tailor. "You know the defendant a long time; what has his head loose or otherwise?" "The one he's on," the witness thought it rather tight under the arms, and too tight for the fashion," replied Parks. "He's down," said the counsel.

A master in one of the public schools having been a few days since to punish one of his pupils, some misdeavour, placed him on the platform until he had heard some classes recite. The culprit took advantage of the teacher's engagement, and escaped from the school-house. The master, being somewhat vexed, promised another scholar a shilling if he would bring the runaway to the school-house; but before this was accomplished, the boy who had escaped heard of the offer, and sent word to the teacher that he would return and take the licking for sixpence, cash down.

A certain divine in Jamaica having decided changing his pastoral situation, mentioned his determination from the pulpit. After service was over, an old negro, who was one of his admirers, went up to him and desired to know his motives for leaving. The parson answered, he had a call. "What from massa?" said the negro. "The Lord," swerved the parson. "Massa, what you get for preaching here?"—"Three hundred pounds a year." "And what you get t'oder place?"—"Five hundred."—"Ah, massa, the Lord might call you all the time from five hundred to three hundred—you'd no